INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 149— BOMBAY FRIDAY OCTOBER 21 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
22 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 „	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,936
25 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 „	CHINA‡		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJAx		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.
xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.
† 1st Saloon only.
‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
„ „ „ Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
„ „ „ Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,588
17th „	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,883
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
21st Oct.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
24th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
26th „	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
26th „	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA.	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Hakodate Maru..	5303	17 Oct.	30 Oct.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	2 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	13 „

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	14th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Shunko Maru	28th „	6th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th Nov.	24th „
Honolulu Maru	24th „	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN,"
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 72997.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP
OF Rs. 3,000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills
Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price Rs. 12-0 Net.
or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to :
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Under, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs 2,37,34,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.
THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.
WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.
Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN
INSURE it with "BIRLA"
Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.
BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates.—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 25% Commission. Apply anna stamp.—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED—A COMPETANT SHORT HAND TYPIST, having knowledge in accounts. Apply in writing to K. C. MARROTT, Bombay.
A 29409.

EARN Rs. 100 to 200 a month.—WANTED DISTRICT AGENTS in all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon to sell our famous Mysore Agarbathies and other Perfumery Articles and to canvass shares. Apply with two annas stamps for particulars to:—K. RAMA DAS, Managing Director, The Mysore Perfumery & Indigenous Industries, Ltd., Mysore.
A R467.

WANTED CANDIDATES of all qualifications for Government and Commercial lines. Apply on the prescribed application form. Price Re. 1, obtainable from:—Box No. 2040 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". R506.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort Bombay.
A

WANTED.—A LADY GUARDIAN to a girl in the Palace Staff of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur. She should be experienced and well educated. Lodging and boarding will be given free. Also wanted a girl of twelve as a COMPANION to the said girl. An orphan studying in third English Standard will be more preferable. Lodging, boarding and education will be prvided free. Apply with detail particulars to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, New Palace, KOLHAPUR.
A 29406.

HOTELS

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—STORIED BANGALOWS at Andheri about six minutes' walk from Station. Rent 125 or 80. Apply K. C. MARROTT, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 29419.

FOR SALE.

HOW LONG DO YOUR CASEMENTS LAST?
Insist on Kakomi cloth and you need not worry about replacement. There are 38 art shades of Kakomi, any of which give an air of delicate distinction to the room. Samples sent free on request.
Price from As. 0-9-6 to As. 0-13-0 per yard.
TABLE LINEN DE LUXE.
Kakomi table cloths are cloths of remarkable whiteness that give a cheerful air to the room and enhance the appearance of the table settings.
Extremely durable and laundering well, they are nevertheless surprisingly low in price
From Rs. 1-3-0 to
Rs. 1-9-6 per yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K1

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle" can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT 8TH EDITION JUST OUT. —RATTI SASTRAM or Sexual knowledge. English translation, coloured Pictures of males and females. Very highly spoken of by Indians and Europeans alike. Rs. 2/10/. Ask for our catalogue please S. S. BONA BROS., Ludhiana.
L R517

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

USE SINDIX the thorough British Blade is hollow ground electric hardened fits Gillette holders. 12 for Rs. 1-14. V.P.P. Obtainable everywhere or from SINDIX DEPOT, P. O. Box 349, Bombay. AGENTS WANTED.
T R492.

ARE YOU WISE? Then buy direct from watch, makers, Fancy, Strong mechanism and accurate time-keeper Wrist Watches, Pocket Watches and Alarm clocks at Re. 1 (one) each. Apply with the amount by money order in advance for as many as you want. No V. P. P.: for the minimum sum. "THE MINERVA STORES", CUTTACK, B. N. R.
T R505.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

POLICE NOTICE.

DIVALI ILLUMINATIONS TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

NORTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC will proceed from the Town Hall via Bazar Gate Street across Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Pydhoni, Parel Road and beyond the J. J. Hospital.
SOUTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC will proceed from the J. J. Hospital via Parel Road, Pydhoni, Kalbadevi Road as far as the corner of Shaik Memon Street down Shaik Memon Street to Carnac Road, Hornby Road, Bazar Gate Street and Town Hall.
Vehicles moving north will be turned up Kalbadevi and not up Shaik Memon Street.
Vehicles will not be allowed to turn round on any of the roads mentioned above.
Vehicular traffic may break away from the route by turning into any side street on the left hand side of the routes laid down above.

D. HEALY,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 18th October, 1927.
29417.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Share-holders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 29th October. 1927. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 31st March, 1927, to elect Director for the ensuing year in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election, to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration and to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 29th October, 1927, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 20th Oct., 1927.
29416

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

SUPPLY OF BRIDGE GIRDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, 1927, for the supply of one 60 ft. span and 20 spans 40 ft. plate girders for double line bridge F.O.R. at Maker's Works or nearest station.
2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tenders for Girder Spans".
3. Tender form with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 10 per set which will not be refunded.
4. The work must be fabricated in India.
5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
6. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay, 15th October, 1927.
29403

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received uptil 5th November, 1927 for supply of 60,000 maunds of grass fodder in Rajputana.
Apply to No. 1046, Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Chronicle".
29404.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS AND THEIR SERVANTS DURING DEVALI HOLIDAYS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONSEQUENT on the Devali Holidays falling on the 24th, 25 and 26th instant, the Week-End Express, which will leave Victoria Terminus at 18|30 on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, will return from Poona on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, instead on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, leaving Poona at 19|30 and arriving Victoria Terminus at 23-30 the same date.
A special Holiday Express train will leave Victoria Terminus at 17 hours on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant for Poona arriving there at 21|05 the same day. This train will return from Poona on Thursday, the 27th instant, leaving there at 7 a.m. The trains will run to the following timings:

DOWN TRAIN.

Victoria Terminus	Dep.	17-00
Neral	Arr.	18-16
	Dep.	18-19
Karjat	Arr.	18-34
	Dep.	18-40
Lonavla	Arr.	19-50
	Dep.	19-56
Kirkee	Arr.	20-48
	Dep.	20-51
Poona	Arr.	21-05

UP TRAIN.

Poona	Dep.	7-00
Kirkee	Arr.	7-11
	Dep.	7-14
Lonavla	Arr.	8-17
	Dep.	8-22
Dadar Karjat	Arr.	9-17
	Dep.	9-21
Neral	Arr.	9-34
	Dep.	9-37
Dadar	Arr.	10-48
	Dep.	10-51
Byculla	Arr.	10-57
	Dep.	11-00
V. Terminus	Arr.	11-10

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 15th October, 1927.
29398

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Allotment Letter No. 7022 in respect of 15 Ordinary Shares Nos. 494001 to 494015 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of the late Mr Mahomedally Dawoodji Hasanji, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated 19th day of October, 1927.
29418

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of the requisition, dated 28th September, 1927, received by the Board of Directors of the abovenamed Company from the Shareholders of the Company under Clause 85 of the Articles of Association, an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Kilachand Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of October, 1927, at 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution that is to say—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Kt. and Mr. Tuksidas Kilachand be appointed Joint Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up and that the remuneration of each of the said liquidators be fixed at Rs. 5,000."

Notice is hereby also given (as authorised by clause 87 of the Articles of Association) that should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting and that such Meeting will be held at the same place at the Registered Office of the Company at Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of November, 1927, at 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the abovementioned resolution as a Special Resolution.

By Order of the Board,
KILACHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
Dated at Bombay, this 1st day of October, 1927.
29364.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17B, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1927, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following Business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December, 1926.
(2) To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint auditors for the year 1927 and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
REUBEN SOLOMAN.
Ag: Chairman.

N.B.:—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st October, 1927, to 31st October, 1927, both days inclusive.
29377

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Re: Letters of administration of the Property and credits of SHIVLINGOO BHUMAYA DOPA, Sub-Inspector of Gulbhanda Police Station Panchmahal, Hindu, Widower Jagannath Gangaram Pulee of Bombay Hindu Administrator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Letters of Administration granted to Jagannath Gangaram Pulee by the High Court of Bombay on 31st January, 1914, for the use and benefit of Shanker shivlingoo Dopa and limited until the said Shanker Shiclingoo Dopa shall have attained Majority and which have been lost are now no longer in force as the said Shanker Shivlingoo has now attained majority and they have been revoked and cancelled by this Hon'ble Court as from 11th October, 1927.
Dated this 20th day of October, 1927.
G. B. PANDYA,
Attorney for Shanker Shivdingoo Doppa.
29415.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MAGANLAL UTTAMRAM, late of Bombay and Navsari, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant ..... Deceased.
DATTATRAYA MAGANLAL MEHTA, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Managing Clerk in the firm of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, residing at C. P. Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twelfth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 12th day of October, 1927.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29419

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MASJID LANE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4111 of 1922 (Jumabai vs. Haji Jaffer), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece of Government land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Musjid Lane, admeasuring about 118 2|9 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 159, New No. 7477, Old Survey No. 1852, New Survey No. 863, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6384, Street Nos. 98-100, and bounded on the East by the property of Jumma Masjid, on the West by the property originally of Haji Bachoo Varaya, on the North by the Musjid Lane, and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs MUNCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichund and Devidas, Attorneys for Messrs. Ratansi Hirji Bhojraj and Nanji Hirji Bhojraj, the pledgees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms on account and risk of Messrs. Rai Badridas Bahadur and Sons:—

1 Necklace with 56 diamonds and a clasp of small 5 diamonds.

1 Pendant with pink diamond in centre and pearl drop.

1 Kelgi with pink diamond, 4 fancy coloured and small other diamonds and pearl drop.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Ratilal Laxman alias Ratilal Ranchhoddas (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th November, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Trunks, boxes, wearing apparels, picture frames, cooking utensils, jars, cash-box, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"The World's News"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
'AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA
Bi-Weekly or Weekly
EDITION).

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

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"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
PATHE CINEMA
TIME : 6-15, 8-15, & 10 P.M.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE
CINEMA PRECIOUS, Lamington Road.
Presents to-day and during the week
A Universal Jewel feature
THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT
Featuring JEAN HERSHOLT.
SEE
The heart breaking Romance of a
CORSET KING!
Also the latest number of the
EMPIRE NEWS BULLETIN
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Next Saturday
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME

FOR LOVERS OF INDIAN MUSIC.
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
DURING DIVALI HOLIDAYS.
FOUR CONCERTS
ONLY.
By Sangit Ratna
ABDUL KARIM KHAN
AT HIRA BAUG
NEAR C. P. TANK.
SUNDAY, 23rd Oct. at 9 P.M.
MONDAY, 24th Oct. at 4 P.M.
TUESDAY, 25th Oct. at 9 A.M.
WEDNESDAY, 26th Oct. at 4 P.M
There will be change of PROGRAMME in every Concert.
PRICES: Rs. 10, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1 (exclusive of Tax).
Seats may be booked at SHREE SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA, Thakurdwar, BOMBAY, No. 2.

Free Advice
COUPON
Stocks, Shares, Cotton, Silver and Raw Products
Address enquiries to:—
The Special Adviser,
C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."
Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	62,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Export to the Continent	18,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 19.

T T Berlin on London 20.37.7/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.10.3/4
T T Brussels on London 34.98.
T T Madrid on London Unquoted.
T T Milan on London 89.10.
T T Berne on London 25.25.
T T Paris on London 124.08.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 19.

T T London on Prague 164.25.
Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Oct/Nov. shipment nominal £8-12-6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers£17-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £19-15.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 19.

Linseed, Oil, naked. London, cwt.—
Nov/Dec delivery sellers 30/3
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery paid and sellers 30/6.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £17-5.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17.5.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f. ton.—
Oct/Nov shipment Continent paid £15-14-6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Oct/Nov shipment quoted £18-12-6.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 50/9.
Barletta, Russo, per 62-1/2 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 50/.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers 51/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
November shipment sellers 51/9.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 19.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	25.13/16
Forward	25-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 19.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4-4-11.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 19.

Chartered Bank of I. A and C. £20.3/4
Hongking and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £120.1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £10-1/2.
National Bank £50.
Eastern Bank £6-1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85.3/4.
Conversion Loan £75-3/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £103.
Rumee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-1/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71.
Consols £55.3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £102.7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94.3/8.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 19

Demand Bills 486.81

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 14/4-1/2.
Jan/Mar per cwt. 14/7-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 14/6-1/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 14/7.

COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 19.

Coffee.—Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 11-3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Oct. 20.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
6 months 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
1 month 2 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Quiet.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.:—

GOLD.

	Bombay, Oct. 20.
Ready	21 7 3
Kartika	21 6 9
Margshirsha	21 9 6
Narandas Motilal Bars	21 7 0
Native 96, 97, 98, 99.	
National City Bars	21 9 6

SILVER.

	Bombay, Oct. 20.
Ready	58 7 0
London—Ready	25 13 0
London—Forward	25 14 0

LONDON—SHANGHAI.

Opening 2.6 5/8.
Closing 2.6 1/8.
Kartika Opening 58-9-0, Highest 58-9-0, Lowest 58-5-0, Closing 58-5-6.
Margshirsha Opening 58-10-0, Highest 58-9-0, Lowest 58-6-0, Closing 58-6-0.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet-steady.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 970
Bank's buying D D 955
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 127 3/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. 123 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 135-1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 172 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25-13.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25-14.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China sold. We don't think prices have reached the lowest. Market depends upon China.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87-3/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.08.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 4 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady but quiet by evidencing a drop of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/2 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. "Pandit" Sh. 13/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. "Gharinda" Sh. 13/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Sept. Sh. 13/5 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October Sh. 13/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Sh. 13/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan. Feb.-March Rs. 9/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.:—
October Sh. 14/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Nov.-Dec. Sh. 14/3 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 9/10 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar.—
Ready Sh. 14/8 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—
Ready Sh. 14/4 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady but quiet.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 20.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterdays	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	14	526	1774
Central India	98	6765	6072
Barsi and Nagar	25	1204	407
Hyderabad-Gaorani		560	110
Berar	45	3700	1394
Central Provinces	102	2444	569
Total Comras	284	15239	10326
Dholera	164	11922	1897
N.W. Provinces	612	5141	1796
Rajputana	29	5147	5433
Sind-Punjab	382	4310	2877
Broach		2345	77
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	5174
Westerns-Northerns		2634	6309
Cocoanada			202
Tinnevelly & Ombodia		6013	3691
Persian	113	1581	1815
American	133	18038	13429
Egyptian and African	335	4163	9821
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	2		2
Total	2254	78,924	64,847

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 13th Oct.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	519	46,325	35,432
Japan & China		56,989	13578
Coast Ports		2692	1849
Up-country by Rail		8,770	11713
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		5750	4,033
Total	519	120526	66605

DEVALI OPERATIONS IN COTTON

ONE WEEK'S FORECAST, FREE ADVICE, ALL CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FROM 22nd to 26th OCTOBER INCLUSIVE FOR

Rs. 50/-

SEE ME AT ONCE AND TALK MATTERS OVER. YOU WILL BE CONVINCED BY THE PROOFS I SHALL GIVE YOU.

UP-COUNTRY OPERATORS

MAKE MONEY DURING DEVALI.

I WILL SEND YOU A DAILY URGENT TELEGRAM OF ADVICE AND GIVE YOUR BUSINESS MY PERSONAL ATTENTION FOR AN INCLUSIVE FEE OF

PROFIT GUARANTEED | Rs. 50 | FOR ONE WEEK.

SEND REMITTANCE BY T. M. O.
TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE.

FORWARD COTTON BUSINESS.

I CAN DO FORWARD TRANSACTIONS IN THE BOMBAY MARKET. APPLY FOR PARTICULARS OF DEPOSITS AND BROKERAGE.

F. H. Mysticor
No. 1, Derby Hotel, Colaba Causeway, BOMBAY 1.
TELEPHONE 23031.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

The East India Cotton Association Ltd.
Bombay, Oct. 18.

	1927 Bales.	1926 Bales	Difference. Bales.
RECEIPTS.			
14th to 17th Oct.	1883	3815	—1932
RECEIPTS.			
1st Sept. to 17th Oct.	75618	62314	+13304
SHIPMENTS.			
14th to 17th Oct.			
United Kingdom	....	....	
Continent	7043	300	+6743
China, Japan & Coast Ports	—	—	—
Total	7043	400	+6743
SHIPMENTS			
1st. Sept. to 17th Oct.			
United Kingdom	6152	215	+5937
Continent	47216	35516	+11700
China	3000	700	+2300
Japan	53989	12878	+41111
Coast Ports	2692	1849	+843
U. S. A.	—	1	1
Total	113049	51159	+61890
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	1137	169	+968
China, Papan and Coast Ports	1927	100	+1827

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.
Week ending 7th Oct.

	1927	1926
Madras	1502	4831
Bombay	—	855
Sind	134	154
Bengal	81	89
United Provinces	2072	558
Punjab	1623	60
Central Provinces	—	—
Berar	—	—
N. W. F. Provinces	—	—
Ajmer/Merwara	27	165
Burma (a)	—	—
Jodhpur State	50	51
Alipura State	—	—
Rajpipla State	—	—
Jaipur State	—	—
Baroda State	—	—
Nabha State	—	—
Cambay State	—	—
Alwar State	—	—
Holkar State (a)	—	—
Katosan State	—	—
Hyderabad State (a)	—	—
	5489	6753

	1st. Sept. to 7th Oct. 1927	1926
Madras	15679*	29890
Bombay	3226	5762
Sind	772	625
Bengal	1689	1374
United Provinces	3741	1503
Punjab	3139*	520*
Central Provinces	—	—
Berar	—	—
N. W. F. Provinces	—	—
Ajmer/Merwara	194	355
Burma (a)	—	—
Jodhpur State	86*	91
Alipur State	—	—
Rajpipla State	—	—
Jaipur State	2556	689
Baroda State	—	—
Nabha State	—	—
Cambay State	—	—
Alwar State	—	—
Holkar State (a)	494	—
Katosan State	—	—
Hyderabad State (a)	—	—
	31576	40810

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	72 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	63 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	13 10 0
Epsom Salt	3 10 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	10 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 12 0
Maize Starch, Continental	11 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17 4 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 12 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 4 0
Australian Mutton Tallow. white	32 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	32 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkek Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 2 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 8 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 6 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 12 0
Soda Ash	6 12 0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 4 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small pkg.	33 8 0
Litharge Flake Small pkg. (French)	28 0 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 6
Antimony Salt	0 6 0
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 3
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0

During the whole of the week the tendency of Farina market in Holland was upward and the latest quotation is £19-15 per ton and the undertone is strong.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Our Silver market shows a net advance of 8 annas since we wrote our last Review. The market in the early part of the week was quiet as before but later, the rising tendency of Shanghai Exchange coupled with the operations of a Japanese Bank taking delivery in October settlement created a bullish atmosphere in the market and the prices advanced and remained firm at the close on buying by Bull-operators and general dealers and by Bears to cover their sales. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 58/12 on the 18th instant and the lowest Rs. 58/3 on the 12th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0/9. T T Shanghai on London is 0/5/16 higher than the last week, the highest touched being 2-6 5/8 on the 18th instant and the lowest 2-6 5/16 on the 12th instant.

The London price is the same as last week. The market was steady with India being a small buyer while China both bought and sold. The New York price is 56 1/4 cents i.e. 0 3/8 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 56 1/4 cents on the 18th instant and the lowest 55 3/4 cents on the 11th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-7-3 for ready, Rs. 21-7-3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £4-4-11 1/2.

With regard to our Silver market the recent rise has been chiefly due to China and if that market does not register any further advance, we expect a reaction in the local market when it would be profitable to make purchases.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Name	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	1 2 3
4 1/2 p.c. Indian Loan 1950/55	94 17 6
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0 12 0
Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1 2 6
Attock Oil	1 0 3
Associated Portland Cement	1 1 6
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 8 0
Burma Corporation	0 12 10½
British American Tobacco	5 5 0
Courtaulds	7 6 3
Calico Printers	1 9 0
Dunlop Rubber Co.	1 15 3
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	3 15 7½
Rhodesian & General Asbestos	4 10 0
James Finlay Ord.	3 11 0
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 13 9
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	5 3 9
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 14 6
Central Prov. Manganese	6 2 6
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	4 0 0
Malavalam Plantations	2 0 9
British Burma Pets. Ord.	5 7 6
Rubber Plants. Investment Trust Ord.	2 0 0
Soudan Plantations	4 19 9
Vickers Ord.	0 12 3
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin)	0 11 0
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord	5 1 6

Government Securities.—Firm.
General Securities.—Rather weaker.
Oil Shares.—Steady but little doing.
Rubber Shares.—Quiet.
Stock of Rubber in London 70,916 tons.
Increase on week 749 "

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Colaba Point 0.00, Fort 0.00, J. J. Hospital 0.00

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 68.74, Fort 81.02, J. J. Hospital 69.26.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 69.55, Fort 102.91, J. J. Hospital 84.09.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

HEDGE SELLING CONTINUES.

New York, Oct. 18.

The futures market opened 4 points lower and ruled steady with a small business. Later on prices declined on hedge selling and long liquidation influenced by weak stock exchange and favourable weather. The close was easy at a decline of 34 to 40 points. Spot cotton declined 40 points to 20.85 c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and prices closed at a decline of 38 to 39 points. Spot cotton declined 40 points to 20.40 c.

The weekly weather report issued shows favourable weather for picking. No top crop in Texas.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 19th instant:—

January Highest 20.58 (10-37 a.m.).
Lowest 20.18 (2-53 p.m.).
Liquidation and hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 19th instant as under:—"Think that selling pressure will continue, tendency lower."

Reuter's:—"Market is very weak on pressure of selling stimulated by weakness of Wall Street and Southern hedge selling."

Weld and Co.:—"From New York: Textiles quiet, prices and undertone steady, outlook satisfactory, market absorbing disappointed liquidation and hedge selling very well. Trade would be big buyer on decline from here. Until hedge selling further abates, inclined trading market, still definitely anticipate high eventually."

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. state in their weekly report dated 20th inst. as under:—

Efforts to sustain the market by predictions of frost have failed. Weather has been favourable and in spite of what is being said to the contrary we are of opinion that the more or less continuous good weather since 1st September must have added to the crop. We shall be very surprised if the publication on 8th November does not give an increased crop estimate. By that time we shall have two more Ginning Reports and when these are received the possible margin of error in estimating the crop will be greatly reduced. With a large Indian crop about to move freely the cotton world is at last beginning to realise fully that there is more than enough cotton to meet all requirements during this season. If prices were at a lower level it would be another matter, but it is realised that so long as prices remain over 20 Cents, not only will consumers continue to buy from hand to mouth but such a price in the Spring would lead to a greatly increased acreage in America for the next crop. Confidence in values in the cloth and yarn markets has been shaken and we continue to prefer the short side of the market.

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. state as under in their weekly report:—

Looking immediately in front of us we think that hedge selling has not yet ceased to be an important market factor and therefore we do not look for material improvement before the Ginning Report on the 25th instant, and after that a more practical opinion can be formed in the light of latest ginning figures.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 19.
December	20.17—.38
January	20.19—.40
March	20.38—.37
May	20.55—.35
July	20.41—.34
Middling Spot	20.85—.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Oct 19.
January	20.42—.39
March	20.57—.38
Middling Spot	20.40—.40

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 19.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York. 10-30 a.m.—	
January	20.54
March	20.72
May	20.87
New York. Noon Call.—	
January	20.49
March	20.58
May	20.78
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—	
January	20.74
March	20.86
May	20.88

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 19-10-27	3265000	3756000
,, Yesterday do	62000	89000
Exports to date do	1825000	1998000
Stock at Ports 14-10-27	1980000	1889000
,, Interior Towns do	863000	968000
,, Liverpool 14-10-27	1043000	830000
Visible Supply 14-10-27	4757000	4237000
Quantity in Sight do	4235000	4880000

LIVERPOOL.

NEAR MONTHS STEADY.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.

The Lverpool futures market opened at a decline of 5 to 7 points. Scattered covering improved prices, but hedge selling at the advance, checked the rise and prices ruled easy. The close showed a loss of 8 points for near months while distant positions were weak at a decline of 16 points. Middling spot improved 9 points to 11.52d. per lb. Sales were 10,000 bales.

The Liverpool market is due to open 20 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(3-20 p.m.)—"Weekly weather report favourable generally for harvesting."

(8-40 p.m.)—"Weak stock market and more favourable weather responsible for easing of prices."

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 19th instant from Liverpool:—

9-10 a.m.—No precipitation. Frost expected Central belt and Georgia.

9 p.m.—Hedge selling. Light frost has occurred in Central belt.

Weekly weather report favourable for picking. No top crop in Texas.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Weather conditions generally favourable for harvesting.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"New York cables: Poor demand goods offset reports frost." "Weather unfavourable early part of week but good later, harvesting making rapid progress, top crops negligible."

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 19.
Scinde, Good	8.75+.10
Scinde, Fully Good	8.95+.10
Scinde, Fine	9.15+.10
Bengal, Good	8.75+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.95+.10
Bengal, Fine	9.15+.10
Oomra, Good	9.30+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	9.55+.10
Oomra, Fine	9.80+.10
Broach, Good	9.70+.10
Broach, Fully Good	10.00+.10
Broach, Fine	10.30+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 19
October	18.29
November	18.43
December	18.49
January	18.54—.01
February	18.59—.01
March	18.62—.02
April	18.64—.03
May	18.67—.03
June	18.67—.02
July	18.72—.02
August	18.72—.03
September	18.72—.03
October	18.72—.03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.00+.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 19.
October	11.02—.03
November	10.99—.08
December	11.01—.07
January	11.02—.08
February	10.99—.10
March	10.99—.10
April	10.95—.11
May	10.96—.10
June	10.89—.13
July	10.85—.13
August	10.72—.14
September	10.54—.14
October	10.39—.16
Middling Spot	11.52+.09

SALES.

	Liverpool, Oct. 19. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 19.

Copper, English Best Selected, £62.3/8.
Copper, Braziers £70.1/2
Yellow Metal, £62.3/4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £22-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauage, £13-7/8.
Tin, English Ingots £265.
Zinc Sheets, English, V. M. S., f.o.b. ton, £36-1/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 19.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7-Day's Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-7/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

BOMBAY.

LONG LIQUIDATION

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Following a decline of 40 points in New York futures. The local market opened at Rs. 389/ and improved to Rs. 390/ for Broach April delivery. At this level long liquidation resulted in decline of Rs. 4/. Thereafter the market ruled steady and prices were quoted as under at 4 p.m.

Broach A/M.	389	390	386	388
Oomra D/J.	356/8	357	356	357
Bengal D/J.	318	319	318	319

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Liverpool opened 15 points lower but later on it was reported 19 points lower. The local forward market opened at Rs. 387/8 and ruled quiet with a small turnover. Quotations at 6-30 were as under:—

Broach A/M.	387/8	388	386	386/4
Oomra D/J.	355	355	354	354
Bengal D/J.	318	318	317	317

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Yen.	
Oct.	232.40	—1.50
Jan.	239.00	—1.60
April	245.00	—1.70

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Wednesday's Receipts	2,054
Wednesday's Exports	579
Receipts from 1st Sept.	78,924
Receipts same time last year	62,847
Exports from 1st Sept.	96,341
Exports same time last year	42,278
Stock of Cotton on 13th October	283,105
Stocks same time last year	302,171

DELIVERY CONTRACT QUOTATIONS

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Fine Berar	364	362	360
Fine C.P. No. 2	374	370	367
Fine C.P. No. 1	382	378	375
Fine Khandesh	360	355	352
Fine Mathia	358	353	350
F. Good Mathia		348	344

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Bengal 317 D/J.
Broach 387-A/M.
Oomra 356 D/J.

	Superfine	Fine	Fully Good
Bengal	350	344	337
Sindh Punjab	348	342	335

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

100 Hindustan Mill Bengal 335
100 Currimbhai Bagalkot 375
100 Currimbhai Bengal 300
100 Currimbhai Bhesha 390
100 E. D. Sassoon & Co. Bengal 320
100 Ozoburin & Co. C.P. 1 378
100 Tata Mills Comptah 416
100 Tata Mill's Amraoti 360
100 Tata Mill Sungli 393
100 Chatarbhup Jeram Ujjain 205

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 20.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contract. Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine MG	335		
Bengal Fine MG	330	+9	+7
Bengal FG MG	325		
Sindh-Punjab Fine MG	330		
Sindh-Punjab FG MG	325		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine MG	375		
Nagpur Fine MG	375	+26	+13
Yeotmal Fine MG	370		
Arvi Fine MG	370	+16	+12
Amraoti Fine MG	360/63		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG	360/63	+6	+3
Mulkapur Fine MG	360		
Khandesh Fine MG	360	+1	—7
Muthia Fine MG	350		—7
Nanded/Purna Best Quality.			
Purna Average Quality.			
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	365		
Indore/Ujjain	360		
Burwah Sanavad	360		
	March		
Broach Fine MG	390	+13	
Broach FG MG	380		
Westerna Good MG	375		
Western MG			
Cambodia Fine MG	430		
Miraj/Sangli FG MG	400		
Compta FG MG	400		
Dhollera FG MG.			
Kadi/Viramgam FG MG.			

Messrs. Bruel and Co. in their to-day's report state as under:—

Prices in our market are now down Rs. 100/- from the highest level reached following the publication of the September American Bureau Report, whilst the decline in America is something over 4 cents. If crop prospects in America have improved at all during this time, they have done so only very slightly, for which reason we can certainly not recommend anybody to remain short in America.

Locally the position is different, for here the whole crop remains to be marketed, but even so, provided the American markets keep steady, there must be a limit to the extent to which prices can drop, for should our market once fall below parity with America the support which has so long been lacking is bound to develop. Whilst we look for a further widening of the difference between the two markets, we think that the time is drawing near when it will pay to revert to the bull side.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their weekly report issued to-day state as under:—

Quotations in the local contract market are about Rs. 20 lower. We continue to receive glowing reports about the size of the coming crop and current estimates favour an outturn of at least a million bales more than was produced last year. During the week exporters have shown more interest than for some time but they have not been keen buyers and from their attitude it would appear they will only buy on declines. They, like everyone else, realise that our large crop will soon be moving freely when there will be more sellers than buyers, as at the present level the farmer will sell his produce as soon as he can get it to market. Speculatively our market is still long and once hedge selling against upcountry arrivals commences further long liquidation must result.

The demand for cloth and yarn has been poor and it is reported quite a number of local Mills are now making to stock. Until conditions improve our Mill friends cannot be expected to be greatly interested in the cotton market unless perhaps as sellers of contracts against stocks.

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. in their report issued to-day state as under:—

The sentiment in the local market is overwhelmingly bearish and it asserts itself very prominently at every advance. The bears are now in a healthy position in as much as they are covering their sales at declines and are replacing them on rallies. Crop reports are satisfactory and yarn and piece-goods markets are sagging and therefore, Japanese or Continental buyings are not sufficient to withstand the prevailing bearish sentiment and it appears that prices in the local market will rule easy for the present.

CASH BALANCES OF GOVERNMENT INDIA

(In thousands of Rupees).

	30th June 1927	31st July 1927	31st Aug. 1927	30th Sept. 1927
In Distt. Treasuries	2,36,71	2,14,03	2,18.13	2,05,70
With the Imperial Bank of India	9,81,28	15,58,27	15,73,35	12,55,64
Total	12,17,99	17,72.30	17,91,98	14,61,34

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for Chronicle.)

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), Oct. 18.

Ready Maghar.

Wheat 4/4 4/12 4-6/9
Ready Katak Jeth.
Gram 3/4 4/3 4/ 3/10
Ready Maghar Jooh Phagan.
Cottonseed 3/7 3/4/9 3/4/3 3/6
Cotton ready 32/13
Rapeseed Ready 7/12 to 8/4

The arrival of the grain 600/ mounds and Kapas] desi 1000/ mounds. Market steady to-day.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Tata Iron (O) (75) 52/12
Tata Iron Def. (80) 182/8
Telephone Co. (5) 41

TO-DAY'S FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

992 Bombay Dyeing 87, 90, 92
467 Century 65, 66, 67
132 Colaba 133-2
206 Crescent 6, 5
955 Fazul 51, 53, 52, 55, 57, 56
365 Indore 66, 65
111 Madhavji 11
547 Nagpur 40, 41, 43
316 New Breat 15, 16, 17
593 Pearl 92, 91, 93, 95, 93
173 Simplex 73, 75
316 Tew Great 15, 16, 17
708 Burma 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 13, 15
1070 Hydro 70, 67, 65, 67
Tram 141-4.
181-4 Diff. 81-14, 83, 82
52-8 Ord. 52-8, 4, 10, 12
76-3 3-1/2 per cent 2-1/2 3
107-5 1945-55 5
271 Pabani 70, 81, 77, 78
298 Alcock 98, 97, 300
200 Bom. Steam 1,200
190 Ind. Cement 90
263 Kohinoor 63
84-4 Tata 2nd Pref. 84

UP-COUNTRY COTTON

MERCHANTS.

Wanted Consignments of READY COTTON.

BEST AND MOST LIBERAL TERMS OFFERED.

Send large samples, with full particulars to—

TELEGRAMS: MYSTICOR CARE SWEEPSTAKE BOMBAY.

F. H. MYSTICOR,
No. 1, DERBY HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

STOCKS AND SHARES

SMALL BUSINESS--TONE STEADY.

SECURITIES UNCHANGED.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet but ruled steady with a small business. Except small fluctuations in Dyeing, Fazal and Century other scrips ruled dull with little business. The tone was steady and the market closed mostly unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was very little business in Tata Iron shares and prices ruled steady. Hydros were weak. There was good enquiry for Bombay Burmah shares. Bundi shares closed steady. There was increased offering for B. B. Petrol.

SECURITIES.

The securities market opened slightly weak but ruled steady with prices showing no change.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 80.
Baroda (100.50) 14 p.c. 90.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50 2 p.c. 54
Central (£5) 9 p.c. 27/14.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 80 xd.
Imperial (100) 1,445.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 355.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 32/8.
Central India Mining (10) 25/4
India Cement (250) 190.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 173/12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 590.
Punjab Cement (D) (10) 9/8
Punjab Cement P 14/4.
Shivrajpur (10) 49/4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 900.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 104
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 1/2 p.c. 142/8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 702-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 90.
Surat Electric (O) 700, 6 p.c. 93.
Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 7 p.c. 805
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 3 1/2 141/4
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 68 XO.
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100) 1067/8
Tata Power P. (1,000) 513/12.
Tata Power O (1,000) 850
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 865.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 612/8
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25 560.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 412/8.
Apollo (30) nil 6/8
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mrg. (500) 325.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 93, 99 1/4
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 542/8
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 495.
Century (100) 467-8
Crescent (100) 205
Colaba Mills 133/2
Dawn (250) 80, 710.
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 0-14-0
Edwahd Sassoon (100) nil 13-1/4
Elphinstone (100) nil 19.
Razulbhoy Mill (200 20. 956/4
Framji Petit (1,000) 600
Globe (100) 33-4.
Gokak Mills (100) 133/12
Indore Mawan (100) 367/8.
Indian Dying and Bleaching (100) 11 263/12
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (500) 29.
Kohinoor (500)) nil. 263/12.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 20.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/7.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/5/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free due 1932 Rs. 107/5.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.
Forward Rates:—2nd Nov. Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper 76/3, 1945-55 Rs. 107/4/6. 4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94/5.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 330, 6650
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 111/4.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1760.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2035.
New Great Mills 316/4.
Pabaney Mill 200 278/12
Pearl Mill 250 593/12
Phoenix (100) 410.
Simplex (100) 175
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sasson Silk (50) 3-1/2 76.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,200.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10. 517/8
Swan Mills (100) 16, 155
Tata Oil Mills (100) 27.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3052/8.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (nil) 300
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 715
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.P. 270
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 200.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 261/4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 42.
British Burma Petroleum 5-1/2, 5/2
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 8/12.
Empire of India Life (500-?? 1900.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/3.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 18/10
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) p.c. 2460
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 45 645.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 17/1.
Tata 1st Preference 133 xd. 133/8.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 51.
Tata Iron (2nd) 100) 84.

(Continued in Column 4.)

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Rawalpindi" with mails of Oct. 6 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 22.

S. S. "Kaiser-e-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Indian Merchants' Chamber meeting, 3 p.m.

Third quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 3 p.m. (S. T.).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Friday afternoon the 21st instant at 3 o'clock (S. T.).

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

With immediate effect, rates per word press telegrams to Hedjaz via Eastern are eleven annas for Djedda and Mecca and fifteen annas other offices Hedjaz.

BABY WEEK AT BANDRA.

A Baby Week and Health Exhibition will be held to-day (Friday) and to-morrow (Saturday) and Sunday (23rd inst.) in St. Stanislaus High School. Mr. R. D. Bell will opne the Exhibition to-day at 5-15 p.m. and on Saturday the Baby Show wil be held at 4-15. Admission to the show is free.

DR. TARAPOREWALA'S LECTURE.

Dr. Irach, J. S. Taraporewala of the Calcutta University will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (77, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on Ameshaspands Archaryels. The lecture is open to the public.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Urquhart" arrived at London in the morning of the 16th instant.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bombay of 15th inst. arrived at Aden at 9 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 5-30 a.m. the following day.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspiles of the Bombay Sanitary Association the following demonstrations have been arranged for to-day (Friday):—

Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, will give magic lantern lecture on "Small-pox" in Hazikasam Chawl, Lamington Road, at 8. p.m (S. T.).

Mr. C. K. R. Panikker will show the "Rockefeller Malaria" films in Dewars' Chawl near Tardeo Bridge at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS BROADCASTING.

Arrangements have been made to give a concert to-day (Friday) at the Chowpatty Band Stand between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. by means of a Graham Amplion Public Address and Band Repeator Equipment. From 6 to 6-30 p.m. the apparatus will be used for the amplification of music from Gramophone Records and from 6-30 p.m. onwards, for amplification of the programme of the Bombay Station of the Indian Broadcasting Co., Ltd. This will be a unique opportunity for the public to listen to this apparatus which is being lent for the occasion by the Indian States and Eastern Agency Ltd.

SAMAJ SAMATA SANGH.

Under the auspices of the above League a social gathering of all castes and creeds including the so-called untouchables will be held on Saturday (the 22nd instant), at 5 p.m. at Photographer Devare's Hall, Bhawani Shankar Road (Kumbhar Wada) Dddar. Members are expected to attend with their guests. Outsiders willing to join the function should kindly enlist their names on or before Friday, (the 21st inst.), on following addresses. Members, guests, and outsiders will be charged as. 8, as. 4 and as. 6 respectively.

ASSOCIATION FOR UNEMPLOYED.

An association of the unemployed has been started under the guidance of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala irrespective of class or community or sex to find out ways and means for employment and to give full particulars of the crisis to the forthcoming Enquiry Committee. The unemployed are requested to send in their applications for enrollment of membership to the "Secretary The Unemployed Association C/o The Crawford Market Merchants Association, Madina Building, Dalton Road, Bombay." Those who want to come in person are requested to do so on all working days between 2 and 3 p.m. (S. T.).

GIRGAUM DISTRICT C. C.

An urgent meeting of the managing council of the above Congress Committee will be held on Saturday (the 22nd instant) at 7 p.m. at Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

HIGH COURT

WHY KASTURBAI LEFT HER EMPLOYMENT.

JAIN MARRIAGE CASE

MORE INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

For the second day Kasturbai continued her evidence before Mr. Justice Blackwell when further hearing was resumed on Thursday of the action brought by Mulji Danji, a Cutchi Jain youth aged 22, for a declaration of legal marriage with her.

After eight hours in the box, Kasturbai was still under cross-examination when the Court rose for the day.

Messrs. M. C. Setalvad, M.P. Amin and N. M. Gharekhan, instructed by Messrs. Suraiya and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. G. C. O'Gorman with Mr. Makanji J. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshar Hormusji and Dinshaw represented the defendants Kasturbai and her mother Devakabai.

Replying to Mr. Amin, Kasturbai denied having stated in her complaint to the police that Umersey had made indecent proposals to her and that she had left his employment on account of his misconduct. If those allegations were in her complaint, they were not made at her instance.

Mr. Amin intimated to the Court that he would produce the original complaint of the girl.

Further examined by counsel Kasturbai said that before they went to Poona there were frequent quarrels between her father and mother.

She had studied upto the Gujarati third standard and she knew the English alphabets. She also knew how to use the telephone.

Asked about her relations with her father, she said she was as fond of him as of her mother. She could not say whether her father had kindly feelings towards her, because she had not seen him since he had come to her mother a year and a half ago with the plaintiff in connection with the settlement of the case.

Further questioned, Kasturbai said that her father asked her mother to send witness to Bombay but she refused on the ground of her illness. Witness repudiated counsel's suggestion that her father reprimanded her mother for having eloped to Poona with one Kashavlal Hemchand.

Do you know that your father had complained to the police about your mother and Keshavlal?---No.

And he also complained about it to the landlord of your room?---I don't know.

SHABBY AND LONELY ROOM.

Replying to further questions, Kasturbai said she was brought down to Bombay by her father and kept in a room at Chinch Bunder. For two days they lived on tea and 'ganthia' brought from outside. She had protested to her father for keeping her in such a shabby and lonely place but he promised to make better accommodation when her mother returned to Bombay. When her father went out, she was asked to keep the doors barred from inside. She did not try to inform anybody about her condition.

She did not know if her father was doing any business. She denied that it was on account of their poverty that she and her mother were working at the house of Umersey Nagsey. They were doing cooking, needlework, embroidery, and similar domestic work merely because the latter was a relative of theirs.

You did not expect to be paid for your work?---If anything was paid, it was welcome. If not, we did not mind it.

Asked why she did not seek somebody's help when she was kept at Chinch Bunder, she said she could not communicate with anybody. It did not even strike her to write a chit to anybody, because there was no opportunity to post it.

AT THE PATHAN'S HOUSE.

Next morning when her father came there with a Pathan, she was very much enraged with him. He took her to the Pathan's house near Parsi Statue.

Asked by his Lordship, witness said that at the Pathan's house, she had complained to the Pathan's mother and sisters about her father's ill-treatment. There she was given light tiffin brought from the bazaar. After two days, father who was away all this time came there with Khimji Mulji, Meghji Jungli and others. The Pathan wrote out something in English, and witness' signature was taken on it. When she asked what it was about, she was told that it was in connection with taking her to her mother.

His Lordship: That is why you signed it?---Yes.

If they had not told you so, you would not have signed it?---No.

Then they would have beaten you---How could I help it, if they did?

Further questioned by Mr. Amin, witness said she did not speak with her father at the time.

DISILLUSIONED.

She stayed at Khanji's place for a fortnight, and her father used to visit her off and on. She then realised that her father never intended to take her to her mother. Her father did not make any suggestion about her marriage.

She denied counsel's suggestion that she was brought to Kamatipura in Bombay from Poona by Keshavlal Hemchand.

Witness was then questioned regarding her complaint to the police about Umersey. Witness said she was taken to the police station in the company of her father and a pleader.

Replying to his lordship, Kasturbai said the police officer did not ask her whether she had left her employment as a cook at Umersey's place because Umersey had made indecent proposals to her. The officer did not read out or interpret to her what was written in the complaint signed by her. Not a word was exchanged between her and the police.

Mr. Amin: Five days later you wrote a chit from Matunga asking for the help of the police. Why did you then not complain at the police station?---I did not speak because my father, Khimji Mulji and Meghji Jungli were with me at the police station.

This visit to the police station was when she was kept at the house of Khimji Mulji at Dana Bunder for a fortnight. Thereafter she was taken to Ratanbai's Wadi at Matunga in a motor car.

Further hearing was adjourned to Friday.

MURDER OF FAITHLESS WIFE

HUSBAND'S APPEAL SUMMARILY REJECTED

An appeal made by one Kasia Ghandai against the sentence of transportation for life passed by the Sessions Judge of Kaira for the murder of his wife, was summarily rejected by the Hon. Justices Patker and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

While returning to his village Jatapura from another village in the Anand Taluka on April 21 last, an agriculturist sat on the parapet of a disused well on the way for a rest. While sitting there he was shocked to notice blood stains on the parapet and a streak leading into the well. Looking down he found a headless trunk floating in the water and hurried to the Police Patel to report the gruesome find.

The next day the corpse of a dead woman was taken out. The police, after a good deal of investigation, came to the conclusion that the deceased was the wife of the accused Kasia.

ELOPED WITH MAHOMEDAN.

She had eloped with a Mahomedan to another village with her daughter and there had been living in criminal intimacy with him for one about a year.

The husband subsequently brought her back to his village when the people objected to her staying with him because she had eloped with a Mahomedan. Finding that his wife had brought disgrace and dishonour on him, he asked her to leave him, but she persisted in her refusal. The accused, enraged by her conduct, strangled her to death with the assistance of three other men. The body was decapitated and thrown into the well.

One of the accomplices turned an approver, and the other two were given the benefit of doubt and acquitted.

The accused's appeal was summarily rejected by High Court.

AN OVER-JEALOUS HUSBAND

MURDER OF A FLIRTING WIFE

The brutal murder of a woman by her jealous husband was the subject matter of an appeal, which was summarily rejected by Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Baker at the Bombay High Court.

Hari Maruti, a Railway Police Constable working at Khadi, was sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar for the murder of his wife Soni. His plea of insanity was turned down by the Court, but the peculiar circumstances under which he killed his wife saved him from the gallows. Although at the time of his trial, Hari Maruti appeare be normal, the evidence of several witnesses regarding his past history revealed him as a person suffering from fits of delusion, the cause of which was his flirting wife, Soni.

Hari was extremely jealous of his wife. He thought that everybody was making glad eyes at her and that she was unduly familiar with some men. This suspicion worked hard in his mind and he lost no opportunity to complain about his wife to whomsoever he met.

Harassed by such distressing delusions, Hari became the victim of two violent impulses suicidal and homicidal.

On June 4. 1927 he walked up to his wife, and with a degree of deliberate brutality inflicted stab wounds all over her body which resulted in her death. He then ran up to the police station and surrendered himself.

At the trial on a charge of murder, Hari pleaded insanity. Although the assessors were of the opinion that the accused was of unsound mind, the Judge convicted him and passed a sentence of transportation for life. Hari appealed against the order, but the appeal was summarily rejected by the High Court.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

CINEMA SHOWMAN ON TRIAL

The hearing of the case in which Mr. Ratanji Dorabji, a cinema showman, was charged with defamation at the instance of Mr. A. C. Patel, a cinema Proprietor, came up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday afternoon.

The story of the complainant was that in January last the accused approached the Kirkee Cantonment Authorities and told them that the complainant was leavisg for Europe and there was no likelihood of recovering cantonment rents unless a distress warrant was issued against his property. The amount of rent due from the complainant was only Rs. 522 and the complainant alleged that the accused made the statement deliberately and maliciously in order to humiliate him in the estimation of the Cantonment authorities.

Further the complainants contention was that the accused made false statements to the proprietor of Messrs. Bezron & Co., that the complainant was insolvent and a fugitive from Kirkee in concealment in Bombay.

Captain F. R. Bailey, Executive Officer, Kirkee Cantonment, examined by the prosecution said that he issued a distress warrant, as he was told that the complainant was leaving for Europe. If he was not told that, he would only have issued a notice in the usual way.

Cross-examined, witness said that he was empowered to issue distress warrants if he had reasons to believe that the persons concerned were likely to leave the Cantonment area. That was not the first time he had issued distress warrants against the complainant.

Anandrao D. Kaushik, Head Clerk in the Cantonment Office, deposed to the effect that in the course of an interview the accused had with him some time back, the latter had told him that he heard a rumour that the complainant was leaving India.

Cross-examined witness repudiated the suggestion that the accused told him that there was no likelihood of recovering Cantonment rents from the complainant. He cited nine occasions on which distress warrants had been issued against the complainant between 1919 and 1926 the amounts of rents ranging from Rs. 13-4-0 to Rs. 384. On two occasions the complainant's cheques were dishonoured by the Bank.

The case was then adjourned to November 30.

ALLEGED BURGLARY IN CHEMIST'S SHOP

SUSPECTS ON TRIAL

The sequel to the burglary that took place in a chemist's shop at Lohar Chawl last week was echoed in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday, when Sakaram Babaji and six others were placed on a remand application.

Gordhandas Parbhudas, a Chemist of Lohar Street, complained to the police that his shop was burgled and chemicals valued over Rs. 1,000 stolen. The police instituted enquiries, and succeeded in arresting Sakharam Babaji, Vithoba Bhagojee, Rama Hari and Gampoo Shantoo. Subsequenty, on their own statement, three further arrests were made, namely, those of N. S. Montero, Dayashanker Purshottam and Aloysins Verdes, all of whom were alleged to have received the stolen property. Aloysins Verdes was alleged to have purchased bottles of homoglobin valued at Rs. 105 at Rs. 30.

The Magistrate ordered Aloysins to be released on bail, and the other suspects were ordered to be remanded into police custody till October 28.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 21ST.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday, it is clear that you are selfish and self-sufficient. You care precious little for the safety or progress of others, so long as you consider your own head or your bank account to be safe. You live one in the lurch and when a protest is lodged, you try to wriggle out of the situation, by alleging that it was done from purely honest motives—of putting him or her on his or her mettle. You live even your near and dear ones at times to their fate, leaving them "to pilot their own vessels", little dreaming of the difficulties they have to contend with—of the financials shoals, and eddies, and maelstroms, and matrimonial rocks ahead, let alone the pilot's certificates which they have not won in the School of Knowledge and College of Experience. You have a great love for others', children to please whom you will spend more money than on the children of your own mutton and blood and bones. This is a constant source of well-grounded complaint of your wife who also protests unavailingly against your showing marked favour and partiality to domestic animals, including cats and bitches, while ignoring the claims of the woman whom you have pledged to be loyal and faithful (and all such kindred promises) when united in wedlock, reminding him of your pre-nuptial effusions of:—

"I have loved thee in illness, I'll love thee in health;
And if want be our portion, why love be our wealth;
Thy comfort in sorrow, thy stay when most weak,
The troth I have plighted I never will break."

But you do not care for her thunder. To your friends you are never tired of repeating the Shakespearean phrase that "Hanging and wiving go by destiny". Never realising your mistakes and your sins of omission and commission, you have the hardihood to complain to your friends that you are afraid your better half is getting colder and colder every day, like the sun, which, some faddists of scientists make us believe is getting colder and colder every day, presaging dire results for this dreary world.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Political Agent, Khairpur, vice Mr. R. B. Ewbank, on deputation.

Mr. G. W. McElhinny, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Political Agent, Khairpur, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. R. B. Ewbank, to the date on which he is relieved by Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S.

The services of the Rev. D. T. H. McLellan, B.D., Second Chaplain, S. Andrew's Church, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department from 7th November or the winter vacation of the college to the relieved of his appointment as Second Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

Mr. W. Dillon, on relief by Mr. J. F. Cennings, to be Assistant Collector, Poona and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector, vice Mr. G. V. Joshi reverting.

Mr. C. E. Watkins, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Mr. A. M. Green.

Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay, is granted, from 10th November leave for three months and twenty-one days with permission to prefix the winer vacation of the college to the leave.

Mr. Mahindersingh Cheema to be temporary Professor of History and Political Economy at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. P. Patwardhan.

Dr. K. S. Bhaskar, Officer on Special Duty at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India extension of leave for five dys with ecect from the 8th December.

HIGH COURT PLEADERS' EXAM.

Thanks to the efforts made by Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C., on behalf of the candidates for the H. C. Pleader's Examination the Honourable, the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have been pleased to order the holding of the Examination twice in 1928 (February and August). It is furtehr understood, that other requests made by Mr. Joshi on behalf of the candidates will be considered later on.

"HINDUSTAN" DIVALI NUMBER

The "Hindustan," the Gujarati evening paper of Bombay, has brought out its annual Diwali number priced at Re. 1/4. It contains interesting articles in English and Gujarati on a variety of subjects, some of them from the pen of well-known writers. The English section contains articles by Mr. C. F. Andrews ("Raja Ram Mohan-roy"), by Mr. Satyamurti ("The Need of the Hour,") by Arabindo Ghose ("The true spiritual attitude towards the Power of Wealth") by Miss Charlotte Krause ("My Gurus") by Proof. Horrwitz ("Arctic Home") and by Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee ("Priest as a Social Parasite") The illustrations, some which are coloured, add to the value of the number which will prove a welcome Diwali gift.

TOLL OF UNEMPLOYMENT

TWO MEN COMMIT SUICIDE

Being unemployed and tired of life two men committed suicide on Wednesday in Bombay on whose bodies inquest was held by the Coroner on Thursday morning.

In the first case, Valabhdas Ratilal a Bania, who was unemployed for the last four months was found lying unconscious in his room at Khetwadi. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died subsequently, death being due to opium poisoning.

In the other case, Maruti Shivram, residing in Haji Kasam Chawl at De Lisle Road was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital on Wednesday night where it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died soon after admission. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A. I. C. C. ELECTION.

17 NOMINATIONS RECEIVED

Nomination papers of the following 17 candidates are received for 7 seats on the All-India Congress Committee.

Sjt. Anant B. Vaidya, Sjt. Balubhai T. Desai, Sjt. Dhirajlal C. Modi, Sjt. Framroz J. Cinwala, Sjt. Ishwarbhai S. Patel, Sjt. Jehangir B. Patel, K. N. Jogleker, Sjt. Lalji Pendse, Sjt. Manikram N. Talpade, Sjt. M. R. Jayakar, Sjt. Munshi Mirza Mahomedali, Sjt. R. S. Nimbker, Sjt. R. N. Bapasola, Sjt. Shanker K. Pupala, Sjt. S. A. Dange, Sjt. Vaikuntrai A. Desai, Sjt. Vithaldas V. Jerajani.

The day for the election fixed is Sunday (the 23rd inst.)

Polling time from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House, No. 414, Girgaum Back Road.

STERLING TENDERS.

On Wednesday the 19th October tenders for £875,000 at 1sh. 5 31/32d. were received and accepted in full. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Friday the 28th October on the same conditions as previously announced.—A. P.

CUTCHEE PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD

The Secretary, Cutchee Prajakiya Parishad writes:—

The office of the Cutchee Prajakiya Parishad is situated at Lakhasar Chowk, Cutch Mandvi, and the telegraphic address of the said office is "Parishad."

SEWRI COTTON DEPOT.

CONTEMPLATED REDUCTION IN RENTS OF GODOWNS

From the abstract of the revenue receipts, excluding special receipts for the half year ending 30th September last, submitted at the last meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, it is seen that the actual receipts for the half year are Rs. 5.05 better than the corresponding period of the previous year, an increase of about 4 per cent. It is hoped that this improvement will continue during the next half year, so that the actual receipts for the whole year will not fall far short of the budget anticipations.

As compared with the corresponding period of the previous year 1926-27, the actual receipts for six months of the current year show an increase under all sections and departments, except Land and Interest and Miscellaneous. The falling off under Land is principally due to smaller rents from occupations at Cotton Depot. Of the increase of Rs. 2.39 lakhs under Bunders, Rs. 1.25 lakhs is due to arrears of rebate from the Municipality for maintenance and lighting roads at Cotton Depot, being received this year. The balance of the increase is principally due to higher receipts from enhanced importations of petrol and kerosene at Pir Pau. The receipts under Railway Department show an increase of 0.23 lakhs over the corresponding period of the previous half year. Under docks (Wet and Dry) there is an increase of Rs. 4.12 lakhs Small increases have also to be recorded under Port Department and Pilotage Account. The decrease under Interest and Miscellaneous is due to smaller receipts under interest on Cash Balances, which are growing less owing to the Trustees not raising any fresh loans for Capital expenditure. It is understood that in view of the falling off in receipts from rents godowns at the Cotton Depot, owing to a large number of vacancies the Trustees are contemplating reduction in rent.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

No rain during week in Sind. Crops damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parker, Nawashah and Larkhana by rats in parts of Hyderbad and by insects in parts of Thar Parker and Upper Sind Frontier. Supply of water was sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Sukkur.

No rain during week in Gujarat except Ahmedabad. Sowing and resowing are in progress. Most of the area in the district affected by floods resown. Condition of standing crops good. Water-supply for irrigation was deficient in parts of Surat. In the Konkan rainfall was general and beneficial. Standing crops were in good condition. Supply of water was sufficient. In the Deccan and Karnatak, there was some rain, but more is required in parts. Rabi sowing in progress generally. Standing kharif crops in good condition except in parts of Dharwar where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Grasshopper did damage in parts of Nasik, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Supply of water was sufficient except in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar.

More rain is needed in parts of Southern Maratha Country States. Standing crops in good condition except in some parts where they were damaged by grasshoppers. Harvesting of kharif crops and picking of cotton in progress at some places. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Prices of foodgrains were fluctuating.

NORTHERN DIVISIONS CO-OP. CONFERENCE.

A Divisional Co-operative Conference of the Jabalpore and Nerbudda Divisions combined with Agricultural, Industrial and Cattle exhibition will be held at Betul on the 12th and 13th November 1927. The Hon. R. M. Deshmukh Minister of Agriculture C. P. and Berar Government will preside. Matters dealing with various forms of Co-operation and allied activities will be discussed by prominent officials and non-officials of the Province.

Lodging and boarding arrangements on Indian style will be made free of charges. Gentlemen wishing the same will kindly inform the Secretary Reception Committee Betul before the 10th November 1927.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Oct. 20
Previous Closing Rate	20.19
To-day's Opening Rate	20.05
Difference	—.14
To-day's Closing Rate	19.65
Difference	—.54

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 20
Previous Closing Rate	11.02
To-day's Opening Rate	10.87
Difference	—.15
To-day's Closing Rate	10.71
Difference	—.31

Broach Expectation Rs. 378

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1927.

THE STOCKHOLDERS' MIRAGE. III.

On Wednesday we pointed out how the Stockholders' scheme was intended to secure the running of the Reserve Bank according to the dictates of the Government of India working as the agent of Whitehall and that the Board of Directors under the scheme was exactly the kind of the Board that the Finance Member wanted to secure through the camouflage of th Shareholders' Bank. He failed in that attempt but he is evidently hopeful of succeeding now by merely giving it a different name--and for this he relies on the credulity of some at least of the party leaders in the Assembly. The examination of the Stockholders' scheme in our previous issues must have brought home to the mind of our readers and of the public at large that it is the same old Shareholders bank in a new garb and under a new name; that it has the same object as was behind the Shareholders' bank viz., to secure a dummy Board of Directors that will carry out the behest of the alien exploiters of this country through the Governor and the Deputy Governor on all important questions of principle or policy; that the real interests of the people of India will rarely be the concern of such a board; that it will have no responsibility to any one except to the financial clique which puts them into office and to the two heads of the Bank who will possess infinite power of making and unmaking them; that the money power of this country will be at the absolute disposal of London; that the Secretary of State and the Government of India will have no criticism to listen to and no explanation to give; that the British financial interests will be able to sleep well and peacefully, the exploitation of India will go on merrily; and all the time the shadow nominally responsible for the operations of the bank will be this dummy Board which the Finance Member proposes to create with the approval of some of the party leaders in the Assembly. Under the rejected Shareholders' scheme there was at any rate some nominal technical responsibility in the shareholder; in the new version of that scheme even that is absent. We live in strange times indeed; those who fought the Shareholders' Bank valiantly and with dogged determination and did so with success are falling, if the Anglo-Indian Press is to be believed, madly in love with the Stockholders' scheme. Let them remember that a change of label cannot change the thing itself; a rose is a rose by whatever name you call it but so is a "stinking mackerel." The Stockholders scheme as a substitute for a Shareholders' Bank is a distinction without a difference. It is a case of six of the one and half a dozen of the other.

In these circumstances it is only natural that the public should feel mystified as to the reasons which could have induced some leading members in the Assembly to lend the weight of their support to the Stockholders' scheme. Could any experienced Indian believe that our rulers would be willing to confer on us financial Swaraj? Is it conceivable that Simla would offer us Swaraj financial or other and Whitehall stand in the way? Yet the events were happening so fast while the Bill was progressing through the House that the Finance Member was able by adroit manoeuvring to represent himself as a martyr dictated by the autocrat at the India Office and distracted by the selfish opposition from the Bombay financiers. As a matter of fact there was no breach between Whitehall and Simla. The Secretary of State was not at all against the Stockholders' scheme; as later information suggests, if the elected members of the Central Legislature were excluded from being ex-officio trustees, Whitehall was and is prepared to back up the Finance Member; the Secretary of State does not seem to have vetoed the Stockholders' scheme as was sought to be made out by Sir Basil's advocates. The event that really moved the Secretary of State to stop the further consideration of the Bill was quite different. The rejection of the Shareholders' scheme was not to the liking of the India Council although it was prepared to make a show of concession; but there it stopped, being in no mood to tolerate any further interference by the Assembly with its pet scheme. So that when the Assembly refused by the large majority of 71 against 48 to disqualify members of the Legislatures from standing as Directors even from constituencies other than the Legislative bodies the India Council thought that the limits of concession were reached, and really it was this decision of the Assembly which induced the Secretary of State to block further progress of the Bill. As it happened this 'ukase' was announced at a time when the Stockholders' scheme was on the tapis and it easily enabled the emissaries of Sir Basil to secure a martyrdom for him by making it appear that the interference of the Secretary of State was with regard to the Stock-holders' bank. The effect was instantaneous; here was a Finance Member fighting for India against his own master, the Secretary of State. He was even prepared to resign his office for the sake of India. The impossible had become actual and the Finance Member must, so argued some ardent spirits, be supported in his manly fight; and if the Bombay members came in the way there must be some selfish motive behind it. This was the real impelling force behind the adjournment motion which while nominally against the Secretary of State was intended by its sponsors to be a vote of confidence for Sir Basil Blackett. The Joint Select Committee's scheme was already weakened by the dead wall of Government opposition and by the alternatives which popular representatives had themselves proposed in a fit of constructive energy. The laymen thought to themselves that when even the Stockholders' scheme was in danger owing to the hostility of the India Council, the Joint Committee's scheme was out of the question. It was this psychological change in the atmosphere of the House which made so many members plump fir the Stockholders' scheme. Now that the facts are more correctly known, our representatives should pause before plunging into the unknown at the bidding the Anglo-Indian Press.

The moral to the drawn from the temporary aberration of some members of the Assembly is that the utmost caution is necessary on the part of our representatives in watching every move of the bureaucracy. They ought never to forget that the object of British domination in India is the exploitation of the material resources of this country. That exploitation will never be given up until the people of India themselves really unite in a truly national movement and resolutely determine to put an end to it. In fact the need for such exploitation is greater to England now than before 1914. The war has disturbed the financial equilibrium of the world; it is becoming increasingly difficult for Britain to maintain her financial supremacy over the world; Wall Street is trying hard to replace Lombard Street and the latter has a severe and uphill struggle to face; in doing so it wants to commandeer as many sources of help as it can; and in this game India is only a pawn; the Reserve Bank is merely a blind to conceal this real object, namely, to obtain command over the money power of this country and as this cannot be done as openly as hitherto the Reserve Bank is put forward by way of a diversian. But no Reserve Bank can play the trick unless there is a pliant Board of Directors; the stock-holders' bank will furnish such an instrument in the hands of the Government. Only the Joint Select Committee's recommendations are standing in the way like a rock. Let the country make its choice between the two.

INDIAN TEXTILE TRADE.

An analysis of the statistics of Indian imports and exports of textile products during the nine months ending 30th September, 1927, is of special interest in view of the passing of the Yarn Bill and of other measures demanded by the public. As regards yarn, it may be remembered that India exported 18 million pounds of yarn to China during the calendar year 1926, not to speak of larger exports in the previous years. But during the nine months ending September, 1927, the export to China was wiped out, while that country sold in India about 5 million pounds more of 31 to 40 counts of grey singles yarn than during the last year. Thus, so far as trade with China is concerned, India is saddled with the task of finding fresh markets for about 23 million pounds of yarn. India has not yet been able to cope with this task and the statistics under review show that the total export of yarn of all descriptions during the nine months in question has decreased by 10 million pounds. There can be no doubt that in these circumstances the imposition of an increased yarn duty has put some check on the dumping of Chinese yarn, though statistics are not yet available of yarn imports after the imposition of the duty.

The imports of piece-goods show an increase of 61 million yards. the United Kingdom alone showing an increase of 37 million yards and Japan of 9 million yards. As against this, exports of piece-goods show an increase of only 20 million yards. The rapidly-increasing imports show that the need for protection for Indian piece-goods is becoming more and more acute and that protection is needed at much against the United Kingdom as against Japan. The exports are mainly to East Africa, Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports. The fact that the exports to all these places have slightly increased indicates the possibility and desirability of developing these and neighbouring markets. The proposed Trade Mission to these regions is, therefore, to be specially welcomed. But it is a pity that both the persons selected for the Mission are Europeans, even the representative of the Mill-owners' Association. We have no doubt that Mr. Maloney, the Secretary and representative of the Association, will do his part fairly and efficiently. We would never-the-less prefer an Indian representative, as such a one can best realise Indian wants and can best negotiate with non-European countries. Besides, it is a serious anomaly that both the delegates on behalf of India should be non-Indians, which may create an impression among foreign nations that Indians cannot manage even their trade affairs. A third delegate may yet be appointed either by the Mill-owners' Association or by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. And this one must be an Indian. The position of the Indian textile industry, as revealed by recent statistics, is still serious and care must be taken in every detail to see that things are not allowed to go against India by default.

TURKEY'S LEAD.

The declaration made by Mustafa Kemal Pasha in the Turkish Assembly that new Turkey had no connection with religion, will cause no surprise to those who know the ideals which inspire Kemal Pasha and his colleagues. The abolition of the Khilafat, a momentous decision, marked the end of one epoch and the beginning of another in which religion was to be enthroned in its proper place, that is, in the heart and conscience of the individual and in which the functions of the State were to be confined strictly to the satisfaction of the secular needs of the citizens. Whatever justification the association of the State with religion may have had in the past, it is inconsistent with the requirements of modern times and the growth of true democratic government. The decision announced by Mustafa Kemal Pasha is a measure of new Turkey's determination not to permit difference of creed to thwart the realization of national progress in every sphere of human activity and we, Hindus and Muslims, who are prostituting religion by dividing human beings rather than uniting them, cannot better serve the true interest of our country than by following the lead of resurgent Turkey which places freedom and progress above everything else.

WILL NOT WASH.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar's elaborate defence of the motives which prompted the Government of India to appoint the Cinematograph Inquiry Committee, remains unconvincing in spite of the ingenuity he has exercised in putting up a case for the Committee. It is unusual, by the way, for the Chairman of a committee of inquiry to enter upon his duties with a long explanation in regard to the scope of its activities and the "misunderstanding" its articles of reference may create. The manner in which the Committee proceeds to examine the witnesses and the nature of the report it makes, are the sole means which can effectively remove such misunderstanding. If the Rangachariar Committee is not to be the Perference to British Films Committee, it has ample opportunities of showing that the public apprehensions in regard to its real work, had been groundless. The advance defence of its aims and intentions which the Dewan Bahadur makes will not wash.

MOTHER INDIA.

GIVE ME OFFICE OR GIVE ME DEATH.

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

IX.*

Chapter XIII to XVII of Miss Mayo's book deal with the question of education in India. Chapter XIII is headed "Give me office or give me death." Miss Mayo does not seem to be gifted with a sense of humour. Because, if she had it, she should have seen that the heading itself was the strongest condemnation of the educational policy of the British Government in India. But Miss Mayo does not evidently recognise that the Government as such owed or owes any duty to the people of India in that matter. Her sole concern is to find fault with the Hindus and lay the whole blame of the insufficiency of education, of the inadequacy of education and of the defects of the educational system on the Hindus. The opening paragraph of Chapter XIII runs thus:—

"Education, some Indian politicians affirm, should be driven into the Indian masses by compulsory measures. 'England', they say, 'introduced compulsory education at home long ago. Why does she not do so here? Because, clearly, it suits her purpose to leave the people ignorant.'"

The reply is given in the following words put in the mouth of Raja of Panagal, the anti-Brahman leader of Madras:—

"'Rubbish'! he exclaimed. 'What did the Brahmans do for our education in the 5,000 years before Britain came? I remind you: They asserted their right to pour hot lead into the ears of the low-caste man who should dare to study books. All learning belonged to them, they said. When the Muhammadans swarmed in and took us, even that was an improvement on the old Hindu regime. But only in Britain's day did education become the right of all, with State schools, colleges, and universities accessible to all castes, communities, and peoples.'"

SUPPRESSIO VERI

This is supported by two quotations from the book of Abbe Dubois. The first quotation, which is torn from the text, runs thus:—

"'(The Brahmans) saw well enough', says Dubois, 'what a moral ascendency knowledge would give them over the other castes, and they therefore made a mystery of it by taking all possible precautions to prevent other classes from obtaining access to it.'"

The first two sentences of the paragraph from which this quotation is taken have been omitted as they credit the Hindus with having cultivated learning from the earliest time and the Brahmans having "always been as it were its repositories." (P. 376, Oxford Edition of 1906.)

Miss Mayo evidently did not want to let this kind of "damaging" statement go in her book. This is followed by a quotation from the same authority which states that:—

"'I do not believe that the Brahmans of modern times are, in any degree, more learned than their ancestors of the time of Lycurgus and Pythagoras. During this long space of time, many barbarous races have emerged from the darkness of ignorance, have attained the summit of civilization, and have extended their intellectual researches.....yet all this time the Hindus have been perfectly stationary. We do not find amongst them any trace of mental or moral improvement, any sign of advance in the arts and sciences. Every impartial observer must, indeed, admit that they are now very far behind the peoples who inscribed their names long after them on the roll of civilised nations.'"

The words omitted, marked by dots, have been deleted because they would have shown that Father Dubois was very much lacking in the habit of exactitude. The original sentence reads that, "have extended their intellectual researches 'almost to the utmost limits of human intelligence.'"

FATHER DUBOIS

Now I would like to say a word or two about the authority of Father Dubois. This gentleman was a Christian missionary who was a refugee from the French Revolution. He came and settled in India, and there is reason to believe that all the time he lived with the Hindus he posed as a Brahman. There is also reason to believe that he was "a Tamil, far more than a Sanskrit scholar." (P. VI of the Oxford Edition.) This is a polite way of saying that he was not much of a Sanskrit scholar. His opinions about Hindu religion and Hindu learning are not of much value. About his personal observations also it should not be forgotten that he lived the whole of the time he spent in India in that part of Deccan which is situated south of Krishna. The Editor of the Oxford Edition remarks:—

"At the same time he disclaims for his work any general applicability to the whole of India. His observations extend, broadly speaking, to the India that lies south of the Vindhyan range; and even within those limits he is careful to remark that 'there is no class or sect or community of Hindus that has not, in addition to the general rules of Hindu society, some domestic usages peculiar to itself.' So that, as he says, it is impossible to gene-

(Continued from page 9)

*Previous articles appeared on 5th, 9th, 15th, 23rd and 29th September, and 12th, 15th and 18th October.

"SURYA NAMASKARS."

(BY SHRIMANT BALASAHEB PANTPRATINIDHI, CHIEF OF AUNDH).

II*

Marathi knowing students and gentlemen will get the required information about this exercise from my Marathi book on Surya Namaskars, which describes exhaustively as to how the exercise should be taken and what benefits accrue therefrom. The book costs four annas only and is consequently within the purchasing power of practically every person wishing to do the Namaskar exercise. A chart showing the different positions of Namaskars and giving the Bija Mantras to be recited while performing the Namaskars is also published, which can also be had for a couple of annas. The books as well as the charts can be had from Mr. S. D. Satwalekar at Aundh.

A book in English on Surya Namaskars written by me, is in the Press and will be out in about a month. This book contains much more useful information than that given in the Marathi edition. It also contains several photographs and also chart showing the different positions of the Namaskar exercise.

The great speciality and importance of this exercise of Surya Namaskars consist in its merits of satisfying one and all the conditions mentioned in para 10. This is the only exercise which gives complete exercise to the whole body within the shortest period. For an ordinary man it will be sufficient if he does 100 Namaskars regularly every day. To do them systematically, will take about 15 minutes which everybody can very well afford to spare. For a man of a very robust health 300 Namaskars will suffice, which can be done in about 45 minutes.

"Namaskars" give exercise to the entire body and the muscular system and the principal internal organs, such as the stomach, lungs, heart, glands, spinal cord, uterus, liver, spleen etc. And these organs without proper exercise will fail to function normally and will be a prolific source of pain and trouble, as we see now-a-days that almost fifty per cent. of the young generation complain about them.

People with weak heart or weak lungs will have their complaint permanently cured by Surya Namaskars when properly done with Bija Mantras. The Namaskars will also make the stomach, bowels and nerve centres function normally.

PRICELESS BENEFITS

Thus it is not the cheapness only of this system of exercise for which I wish to recommend this to the public in general and young school and college students in particular, but for the priceless benefits it gives in making every person young and old, almost disease-proof and fit for duties of life till death. My own experience is that the Namaskars will certainly give health, strength, efficiency and longevity and hence also alertness and spirit of adventure to those who do the exercise according to our system. The Namaskars will thus not only better the physique of every student, but will also inculcate upon him a life-long liking for physical culture and work.

To make the Namaskar exercise compulsory does not mean that all other exercises are to be absolutely abandoned. Swimming, running, lathi, boxing, wrestling, cricket, football etc., have, o doubt, their peculiar advantages, and they might be profitably indulged in by those who have a liking and time for these games and exercises. The exercise of Namaskars must, however be necessarily taken every day regularly and then other exercises might be done or games played according to one's convenience.

There is not the least objection for women to take the exercise of Namaskars. It gives all the benefits to women which it gives to men. This exercise can be done at home and hence it is very convenient to women. I, therefore, specialy recommend it to girls and even

(Continued On Page 8).

*The first article appeared on 20th instant.

Notes of the Day.

The Loophole.

The Hertzog Government appear to be determined to put an end to the flag controversy in South Africa once for all. Whatever decision they make, it will be difficult for the non-Dutch elements amongst the Whites when they obtain the parliamentary majority again and get into the official saddle to unsettle the 'fait accompli' of the Hertzog Government. The agitation amongst the Nationalists will be so overwhelming that even the most consummate diplomacy on the part of General Smuts will be unable to stem it. Both parties realise the gravity of the issue, and it is because of this realisation that a loophole is left for a compromise in the matter in Dr. Malan's remark in the Union Parliament that "reasonable proposals" coming from the Senate where General Smuts has a majority will be seriously considered by the Hertzog Cabinet. It saves thus its prestige and its popularity with its supporters and avoids the charge of being considered obdurate by its opponents.

Oil.

Upton Sinclair's epoch-making novel "Oil" has made evidently a deep impression upon that large volume of middle class American opinion which strives to make itself politically felt in spite of the efforts of caucuses to discipline it into obedience for party purposes. The Teapot Dome scandals which the capitalist Press of America tried to hush up, are again to the forefront as a result of middle class agitation; and the judicial inquiry opened in the case of Mr. Fall, a former Secretary of State, who is accused of favouritism and corruption in giving oil leases, promises to be a 'cause celebre' in which the manipulations of trusts and syndicates interested in oil are likely to be exposed to public gaze. The oil-hunters of the world, backed as they are by huge international syndicates, have, by the way, a splendid chance of doing good business in Turkey. The discovery of a new oil-field in that country means for Turkish State a source of continuous income, but it will be a regular gold mine to the international exploiters unless the Turkish Government exercises due care and vigilance and secures itself against the brow-beating tactics of the Oil Trusts.

A Mysterious Visit.

A good deal of mystery attaches to the contemplated visit of the War Secretry, Sir Laming Worthington Evans, to India. It has been put off from time to time and even now it is not quite clear when he comes, why he comes and in what capacity he comes. Nor is it clear where is the hitch in the proposed plan, if there is a plan or a hitch at all. The "Daily News" suggests that the War Secretary may visit India in a private capacity. Why? One reason suggested is that "the Indian Army is definitely not under the control of the War Office." Yes, that is the theory, though it leaves room for some indefinite control of the War Office. Another reason is stated thus: "As it seems established that the Government of India is not filled with enthusiasm at the prospect of his advent, there seems to be a very solid reason why he should not go in a public capacity, as it is already evident that such a visit will give rise to all sorts of fears and suspicions in the Indian mind". It is news to us that the Government of India is "not filled with enthusiasm" at the visit. But as for the suspicions, how can they be removed by an admittedly diplomatic visit being disguised as a private visit?

Industrial Peace.

The efforts which the leaders of Capital and Labour in England are making to secure industrial peace by mutual consultations and conferences, deserve to be imitated by our Railway Lords in India who have a dread of meeting the leaders of organised Labour on our railway systems. If Sir Josiah Stamp, the President of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, can tackle the far more complicated problem of convincing the leaders of the Railway Trade Union that it is worthwhile holding conferences with the employees, why should it be so difficult for the Railway Board in India to cultivate the mentality which actuates Sir Josiah Stamp? His initial effort is now being extended towards a wider field of utility and the Committee over which the Lord Mayor of London presided on Monday, should prove a first step towards real industrial peace if the demands of organised Labour in England are to be given just consideration by the captains of industry.

Always In Demand.

It will be news to many people in this Presidency that our Ministers and Defenders of Dyarchy are always in demand everywhere. Mr. Mukadam, M.L.C., asked the Government of Bombay why Ministers were on tour from June to November 1926. Sir Chunilal Mehta told him that "all parts of the Presidency desired as frequent visits from Ministers as possible." The Leader of the House in the Bombay Legislative Council takes, we are afraid, far too roseate a view of Ministerial popularity and is misinformed about the public anxiety to find them peregrinating all over the Presidency. Mr. Chikodi, who began this exploration into Ministerial wandering and was ably supplemented in his efforts by Mr. Mukadam, elicited the information that Mr. Jadhav when Minister of Education visited Satara, which is his constituency, fifteen times in four months at a cost to the public revenues of Rs. 7,000. Ministers may have a habit of coming into personal touch with various parts of the Presidency particularly when the general election approaches but this idea of killing two birds with one stone which the habit indicates deserves to be rigorously suppressed.

HUMILIATED AND ENRAGED

"COUNTRY DRIFTING INTO BOTTOMLESS PIT"

COLD-BLOODED MURDERS CONDEMNED

DR. ANSARI'S APPEAL TO HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

DELHI, Oct. 20.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, in a statement to the Associated Press, says that the recent cold-blooded murders in the Punjab and the United Provinces had humiliated and enraged him beyond measure. A humiliation it certainly was, when, as an Indian, he saw the country drifting into a bottomless pit, led by communal forces. He was also humiliated as a Mussalman when he saw murders and assaults being perpetrated by some members of his community, which would enrage every right-thinking man in the country. But it was an impotent rage when he had to see these innocent people brutally murdered without being able help them in any way. All the same, he felt that he should do his duty, because it was impossible to permit the life of the nation being sapped day by day by the forces of dissension and anarchy. Dr. Ansari thought that the first thing necessary was that the Mussalmans of the Punjab and the U. P. should unequivocally condemn, and dissociate themselves from, these murders, and at each occurrence of a crime, they should tell the miscreant in the clearest terms that his community was not behind him. This, Dr. Ansari thought, would have a salutary effect on the country.

HOPELESS DISINTEGRATION.

Dr. Ansari further held that both the Hindus and Mussalmans were hopelessly disintegrated and divided amongst themselves. There were many differences, religious, social and political, amongst them, so that no set of leaders had any hold on the masses in their communities. This was a clear case of divided counsels creating confusion in the minds of the people. If all Hindu and Moslem leaders gave a united lead to their communities, the people would follow them, and inter-communal unity would become a reality. It was therefore necessary, he said that there should be unity amongst the different sections of the Hindus and of the Mussalmans. The Mussalmans of India should be taught to love peace and the habit of not taking the law into their own hands should be inculcated in them.

THE IMMEDIATE NEED.

Dr. Ansari continued that the time for mere words and the passing of pious resolutions had gone by, and only real and genuine actions could count now. A number of Hindu and Muslim leaders should, therefore, visit the areas affected by communal passions and carry on a most vigorous campaign of counter propaganda. Their next step should be to establish central and provincial organisations which they might call bureaux of public safety, to control the present communal propaganda in the press, on the pulpit and on platform, by organising public opinion and exerting moral pressure against these activities. Even criminal prosecutions should not be spared if there was any need for them. He held that if the Hindu and Mussalmans carried out his scheme, it would create an atmosphere for intercommunal unity and lead to the establishment of mixed boards to lead and control the religious, social and civic activities of each locality.

AN APPEAL.

The Doctor concluded with an earnest appeal to Hindus and Mussalmans to continue the work of promoting unity that was started in Simla, and not to be deterred by murders and assaults by individuals of one community on those of another. On the other hand, these misguided actions of a few fanatics should urge them to expedite the work of promoting unity. Dr. Ansari said: "I appeal to the Hindu and Musalman leaders in the country not to let go the opportunity offered by the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta, but to utilise it to the fullest extent by mustering strong and taking part in its deliberations in order to reach an ultimate solution of the much-vexed question."—A. P.

MYSORE MUSLIMS WAIT ON SANKARACHARYA

MYSORE, Oct. 20.

A striking proof of good relations obtaining between Hindus and Muslims in the State was furnished yesterday when a Muslim deputation waited upon Shringeri Jagadguru at Seringapatam and prayed that His Holiness might visit their place.

The Jagadguru having agreed, the Muslims of Negamangala are making preparations for the Swami's visit.—Free Press.

AN APPEAL TO NATIONALISM.

MR. S. S. IYENGAR'S ADVICE TO COMMUNALISTS

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

Referring to Lala Lajpat Rai's observation with regard to the venue of the A. I. C. C. meeting, that the proper place for the proposed meeting is Delhi or Lahore, Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar, in a statement to the Associated Press, says that he considers Calcutta to be certainly a far bettter place than Delhi or Lahore, which, he observes, are storm centres of communal unrest.

APPEAL TO NATIONALISM.

Mr. Iyengar traces the cause of what he terms the "present atmosphere of violence" to the fact that the political power and influence of the Congress have been seriously undermined by Muslim and Hindu communal organisations, and communal politics. "I would" he says, "most earnestly and humbly implore that all political groups should revert to the older Nationalist tradition, and work together in the Congress, and settle their communal or party differences inside it, and that both Hindu and Muslim organisations should confine themselves exclusively to social and religious uplift of the members of the respective communities." Concluding, he says:

ONLY EFFECTIVE SOLUTION.

"The only effective solution of the communal problem is that all Hindu and Muslim leaders and workers should think and feel and act less communally and more nationally and make the Congress their one supreme common organisation."—A. P.

"INCITING COMMUNAL HATRED"

CHARGE AGAINST PANDIT INDRA

ACCUSED STATEMENT IN COURT

DELHI, Oct. 20.

The trial of Professor Indra, Editor, Publisher and Printer of the daily "Arjun" and son of the late Swami Shradhanand under Sec. 153-A, I. P. C., (inciting communal hatred between two sections of His Majesty's subjects) commenced to-day in the Court of Mr. H. D. Bhinote, Additional District Magistrate. Only fifteen persons were allowed to enter the Court room, and this included many prominent persons.

The defence was represented by four lawyers from Meerut, Simla, Jullunder and Rohtak, while Mr. Suraj Narain, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Suraj Narain, in introducing the case, traced the history of various riots and referred to articles published in the "Arjun" dated the 9th and 14th July, and 6th August, 1927, which put together, he said, were of a nature that was likely to create hatred between communities.

Khan Bahadur Iqramul Haq, Deputy Superintendent of Delhi, C.I.D. the first prosecution witness, was examined by the Public Prosecutor. The witness stated that Professor Indra, the accused, was warned twice, once in April, and then, in May this year, to refrain from writing anything objectionable. Witness said that the articles published in the issues of the "Arjun" dated the 9th, and 14th July and 6th Aug. created a stir in Delhi.

RIGHT OF CROSS EXAMINATION ABANDONED.

Counsel for defence at this stage requested the Court to permit them to reserve their right of cross-examination of the witness till another lawyer from the Punjab had joined them. This having been refused, the defence abandoned their right of cross-examination.

Mr. Nazrul Huq, Inspector, C. I. D., Mr. Kesho Ram, Sub-Inspector, C.I.D., and Mr. Madho Kishen, were then examined. The defence did not cross-examine any of the prosecution witnesses.

PROF. INDRA'S STATEMENT.

Professor Indra's statement was then recorded. He stated that he was the Printer and Publisher of the daily "Arjun". He replied in the affirmative to the court's questions, whether the two articles headed "Caused Rivers of Blood to Flow" and "Eyes of two Brahmins were taken out with daggers" were published in the issues of the "Arjun" dated the 6th and 14th July respectively. He was not the Editor of the paper when these two articles were published. He was away in Kashmere. He had not written any of these articles himself. He did receive this year two warnings from the C.I.D. not to publish anything objectionable. The circulation of his paper was between four and five thousand copies daily.

The case adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

NO CONNECTION WITH RELIGION.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Constantinople.—In the Assembly, Mustapha Kemal Pasha in the course of a speech, declared that new Turkey had no connection with religion. Mention in the organic charter of the Mussalman religion as the religon of Turkey was the result of a compromise with the old and outworn ideas and was destined soon to disappear.—Reuter.

CRUISER "ADELAIDE" IN SINARANGO.

ATTEMPTS TO ARREST MURDERERS

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Suva.—(Fiji). The cruiser "Adelaide" has anchored at Sinarango near the scene of murders and established the base camp for operations against murderers. The crime is reported to have carried out by 300 members of two bush tribes.

Meanwhile 800 natives have collected at Government headquarters at Auki on the Malaita Island and others are coming in daily to offer their help in arresting the murderers.

The Resident Commissioner has instructed the majority of them to return to their homes and await orders. Every effort is being made to arrest the murderers by civil forces, but 30 rating from "Adelaide" accompany the expedition to the interior for its protection.—Reuter.

PERSO-SOVIET TREATY

RATIFIED BY MEJLISS

TEHERAN, Oct. 20.

The Mejliss to-day unanimously ratified the Perso-Soviet Security and Neutrality Covention.—Reuter.

MARCH ON LONDON PLANNED

MISERABLE PLIGHT OF MINERS

DEMONSTRATION ON REOPENING DAY OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

On the initiative of Mr. A. J. Cook, the Secretary of Miners' Federation, the South Wales miners have planned a march on London on November when the Parliament re-opens, to demonstrate their grievances to the Government. The workers in London have been preparing an enthusiastic welcome.

Interviewed, a Labour leader stated that since the end of the British mining lockout, destitution has been rampant throughout the coal fields, the Government having decided to cut assistance to a minimum.—Free Press Special Cable.

MINERS' STRIKE IN GERMANY

FACTORIES CLOSE DOWN.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Berlin.—Hitherto there were no disorders in connection with the strike of the Lignite miners notwithstanding that many volunteers are working the mines, but the stoppage has already reflected on the industry. Factories have closed down and others are curtailing operations for lack of fuel. Fear is widely expressed that the strike will give the British producers an opportunity to regain the Scandinavian markets which they had lost during the strike last year in Britain.—Reuter.

MYSORE'S PATRONAGE OF CHARKHA

MYSORE, Oct. 20.

The Mysore Government (Industries Department) have up to now manufactured 1,800 charkhas for distribution among cooperative societies. The Government have sanctioned a special scheme for the establishment of a hand-pinning charka centre at Badnavai.—Free Press.

MINING TROUBLE IN SPAIN SETTLED

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Madrid.—It is officially stated that trouble in the Austria's mining area has been practically settled as a result of fresh proposals by men.—Reuter.

BANDITS CAPTURE BRITISH SUBJECT.

DEMAND OF RANSOM ON PAIN OF DEATH

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Washington.—The United States Consul at Mazatlan has informed the State Department that Mexican bandits have captured Mr. W. E. Mitchell, General Manager of the Amajac Mining Corporation at Nayareit. Mr. Mitchell is a Britisher, and is held for 5,000 pesos ransom to be paid within five days under the threat of being shot.

The British Minister at Mexico City has made a representation to the Mexican Government.—Reuter.

MEXICAN BANDITS' BUTCHERY AGAIN.

TRAIN BOMBED 8 PASSENGERS KILLED

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Laredo (Texas).—Eight persons have been killed as a result of Mexican rebels bombing and wrecking a passenger train south of San Luis Potosi. Rebels carried off a loot of 10,000 pesos.—Reuter.

WOOING INDIAN LEADERS?

SPECULATIONS ABOUT DELHI CONFERENCE.

SERMON ON ASSESSORS' SCHEME?

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ALSO INVITED.

DELHI, October 20

Further enquiries in regard to the informal conversations the Viceroy would be having with party leaders at Delhi show that Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Congress President is also amongst those invited by the Viceroy to meet His Excellency on the 5th November. The disclaimer from Madras it is believed must be based on a misapprehension. The conflicting reports as to the likely subject of the conversations is reported to be due to an entire absence of any indication in the letter of invitation of the reasons underlying the invitation. The invitation is said to be a personal request from the Viceroy to the invitees to come and meet him at Delhi at the appointed date even at some inconvenience as His Excellency would like to discuss a question of public importance.

INDIAN AS ASSESSORS.

While one section of Indians informed circles insist that the conversations would be confined to the communal situation, the other view that the subject of conversations would be in regard to the Satutory Commission is maintained with equal emphasis. The latest information is that the Viceroy will put before the leaders the necessity for a compact and purely Parliamentary Commission and urge on them the advisability of agreeing to such a Commission with Indians appointed as Assessors.

It is understood that in His Excellency's opinion the criticisms in the Press on the Assessors' scheme are based on a misconception of the scope and duties of the assessors. His Excellency may, therefore, put before the leaders the advantages of Assessors' scheme and press on them to accept it. In the event of the acceptance of the Assessor's scheme, it is stated the Assessors will be appointed immediately and enter on their duties expeditiously, it not being necessary to announce the personnel of the Commission till much later until after the Assessors have completed their labours.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSESSORS' SCHEME.

One advantage of the assessors' scheme would be, it is said, to prevent the presentation of reactionaries' case through psuedo-organisations created for the purpose and for the moment as it did happen in regard to the Montagu-Chelmsford enquiry.—Free Press.

WAR SECRETARY AND INDIA

WHY HE SHOULD NOT VISIT IN PUBLIC CAPACITY

COMMENTS OF "DAILY NEWS."

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The "Daily News" in an editorial says that there can be no objection to Sir Laming Worthington-Evans going to India in private capacity but there is no reason why he should do so in public capacity for the Indian Army is definitely not under the control of the War Office but under that of the Government of India. As it seems established that the Government of India is not filled with enthusiasm at the prospect of his advent, there seems to be a very solid reason why he should not go in public capacity, as, it is already evident that such a visit will give rise to all sorts of fears and suspicions in the Indian mind.—Reuter's Special.

CLIMBING MT. EVEREST.

DR. POLVARA TO ACT AS LEADER

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Rome.—The Italian expedition to the Himalayas will include in its programme an attempt to climb the Mount Everest led by Doctor Polvara, the famous Alpinist. Negotiations with British and Tibetan Governments have already been opened.—Reuter's Special.

HYDERABAD'S BAN ON COTTON

NO FOREIGN IMPORTS

TO PRESERVE QUALITY OF LOCAL COTTON

HYDERABAD, Oct. 20.

The Director of the Department of Industries and Commerce has promulgated the Hyderabad State Cotton Transport Ordinance, which is to remain in force for a period of one year, for preserving the high quality of cotton grown in certain areas of the Nizam's Dominions. The Ordinance lays down that no cotton of any kind shall be imported by rail, road or river into the protected areas of these dominions except under a license granted by the Director of the Industries and Commerce Department and any person transgressing this order shall be tried and fined.—A. P.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government has sanctioned Rs. 1,000 per annum for a langer khana in Baluchistan.—A. P.

RT. HON. RONALD MC NEILL

TO SUCCEED VISCOUNT CECIL CABINET

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Rt. Hon. Ronald McNeill will take the place of Viscount Cecil in the Cabinet.—Reuter.

Bangkok.—Airman Challo has arrived here.—Reuter.

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

LORD OLIVIER ON DYARCHY

W NTED: ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

GRANT OF AUTONOMY FAVOURED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

"The Statesman" publishes to-day the views of Lord Olivier on possible lines of advance in the Indian constitution. Lord Olivier does not believe in Dyarchy and says the Reforms experiment was prejudiced from the outset by importing into it a system of distributing political franchise discriminated by reilgious pursuasions. He would have the whole question of franchise reconsidered carefully, at any rate so far as the provincial Governments were concerned by examing whether it was not possible to discover some system more congenial to indigenous political habits upon which to build. He thinks there should be a repepentative Conference held in India to consider any report that might be drawn up by the statutory commission before the Home Government decided upon any changes.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

He considers there must be inevitably a double process of centralisation and devolution leading in one direction to a federal form of Government and in the other to a more complete system of provincial autonomy, equally applicable to British India and Indian Stats as members of the Federation. Finally Lord Olivier is fully convinced that it is already practicable to arrange for provinces a far greater measure of local autonomy than was ever likely to be attained under the Montague scheme and that too without endangering effeciency of provincial administration.—Free Press.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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GUJARAT RELIEF OPERATIONS.

WORKERS AND WORK CARRIED OUT

In his interview to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel paid a high tribute to the Congress workers engaged in flood relief in Gujarat and Kathiawar. He rightly said: "I cannot sufficiently admire the excellent work done by the Congress volunteers. The good that they have done cannot be amply praised in a short survey."

The following analysis of the help rendered to the flood-stricken people will give an idea of the immensity of the relief operation carried on by the Corgress workers in the various districts of Gujarat and Kathiawar. More than 125 centres to distribute grain, cloth, seed and building materials have been opened and relief to the extent of Rs. 1,20,584 in the Ahmedabad district and Rs. 2,20,661 in the rest of Gujarat has been given up to 15th September. The collections of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee and the Ahmedabad District Flood Relief Fund amounted to Rs. 3,93,593 and Rs. 3,23,850 respectively on September 28. Relief was given in various shapes such as free distribution of grain, seed, cloth, cash, building materials as also the distribution of the same articles at cheap rates.

PRINCIPAL CENTRES.

Principal centres are located at Anand, Thasra, Nadiad, Momdabad Matar, Kapadvanj, Borsad, Baroda, Wadhwan, Sanand, Jrantij, Modasa, Patdi, Kadi, Viramgam, Daskroi. Loans in cash to the extent of Rs. 77,569 have been given to the people of the Ahmedabad district. A grant of Rs. 58,983 has been made by the Gujarat Congress Committee to committees of various districts including those of Dhragandhra, Limbdi, Combay, Goudal, Rajkot, Idar, Halol, Sadra, Vaktagam, Ranpur.

RELIEF WORKERS.

Well-known workers of Gujarat have set their shoulders to the wheel of relief operations and they are helped by volunteers in a large number. The students of the Gujarat Vidyapith set a noble example to the student-world by sweeping clean the streets of Dakor which were crammed with dirt and filth of years. The following is the list of the names of workers along with the area of operations under their charge:—

1. Broach District: Dr. Chandulal Desai.
2. Baroda Centre: Dr. Sumant Mehta and Mr. Kishorlal Masruwala.

Bajwa:—Messrs. C. P. Bhatt and M. M. Shah.

Warnama: Messrs. C. H. Amin and K. G. Patel.

Padra: Mr. J. C. Dave.

Mobhaeeda: Mr. M. M. Patel.

Masarwad: Manager, Cheap Grain Shop.

Bhilapur: Mr. G. M. Thakor.

Prayagpur: Mr. Maganlal Jagabhai.

Samlaya: Mr. V. G. Bhatt.

Sawali: Mr. C. G Desai.

Dabhoi: Mr. Ambalal Contractor.

Vaghodia: Mr. Mangaldas Patel.

3. Panch Mahals: (Rameshra) Mr. Nanubhai Desai.

4. NORTH GUJARAT.

Kadi: Mr. V. D. Patel.

Vijapur: Mr. Maneklal Chhaganlal.

Dehgam: Mr. V. R. Tamankar.

Kathwada: Mr. M. L. Jani.

Harij: Mr. Vaghjibhai Patel.

Chanasma: Mr. A. J. Vakil.

Mehsana: Messrs. Jethelal and Kanjibhai Vakil.

5. Anand: Messrs. A. V. Thakkar, C. K. Dave and B. K. Patel.

Umreth: Messrs. C. A. Vyas, J. R. Patel and K. B. Patel.

BORSAD DISTRICT.

Borsad: Messrs. M. Desai Gopaldas, K. V. Mehta, and Dr. Tribhovandas.

Anklav: Mr. Tulsidas.

Ras: Mr. Ashabhai.

Bhadran: Mr. Chimanbhai

Vatadra: Mr. Chunibhai

Gambhira: Mr. Chhaganlal.

Sunav: Mr. Kisabhai.

Bodel: Mr. Ishwarbhai.

Kathana: Mr. Ravishanker.

PETLAD DISTRICT.

Petlad: Mr. Maganbhai Amin.

Vaso: The Flood Relief Committee.

Cambay: Mr. Fulabhai (Tarapur). Swami Sambhudanand for Idaranj, Golana and Shayama. Thasra Taluka. Thasra: A. Patel. Gopaldas P. Desai for Sewalie. Mr. Mohanlal K. Pandya for Dakor. Lakshmidas and Fulchand Shah for Nadiad. Nagardas for Alina and Himatlal (Mahudha). Shankarlal Parikh (Kathlal). Madhavbhai for Kapadi's Vav. Ambalal Patel (Mehmadabad). Mr. Desaibhai (Ghodasar).

There are five centres in Matar Taluka with Mr. Narahari Parikh posted at Matar and one centre at Idar. There are also centres opened at Bayla, Dholka, Koth, Nandodra, Sial, Bholad, Ambli, Gita, Naroda, Valad, Sabarmati, Sarkhed, Vatwa, Kuha, Sanand, Godhvi, Patoli, Detroj, Sitapur, Prantij, Harsol, Modasa. The centre at Wadhwan Camp is under the charge of Messrs. Mohanlal Manilal Kothari and Maganlal Gandhi. Katchwagad: Jivram Kothari, Mathuradas Purshottamdas, and Mansary Katchrabhai.

TABLE OF RELIEF OPERATIONS.

Centres.	Relief in grain, seed, cloth, etc.	Loss in cheap grain shops.	Total Relief.
Anand (3 centres.)	16,017	10.525	26,542
Thasra (4 centres.)	7,247	3,611	3,557
Nadiad (3 centres.)	18,253	6,902	25,155
Mahemdabad (3 centres.)	4,457	2,495	6,952
Matar (5 centres.)	9,274	10,079	19,353
Kapadvanj (3 centres.)	2,195	4.580	6,775
Borsad (6 centres.)	5,562	13,382	18,944
Baroda (13 centres.)	7,636	11,442	19,078
Wadhwan (17 centres.)	27,521	500	28,021
Ahmedabad Dist. (28 centres.)	58,983	.....	58,983
Total	1,57,145	63,516	2,20,661

KING FEISUL IN LONDON

TO RESUME THREAD OF CONVERSATIONS.

OPTIMISTIC OF RESULTS

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Paris.—King Feisul is going to London on the 20th instant. Interviewed by Reuter, he said he expected to remain for several weeks in England, and thus he would be able to take up officially with the British Government the conversations already opened informally by the Premier of Iraq including the question of Iraq's entry into the League. He emphasised that the British and Iraqian Governments are agreed as regards the continuance of co-operation to enhance Iraq's international position. He was very much pleased to go to London and was sure that he would return to Iraq perfectly satisfied with the result of negotiations.

King Feisul welcomed the discovery of oil at Kirkuk which promised a great addition to the wealth of Iraq.—Reuter.

COUNSEL BRANDISHES A REVOLVER.

SENSATION IN SCHWARZ BART TRIAL

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Paris.—A diversion was created in the Schwarz Bart trial by the accused's counsel. M. Maitre Torres, standing on the chair and brandishing revolver to prove that Schwarz Bart did not fire on Petlura after he fell. Subsequently a series of Petlura's ex-generals and ex-ministers testified that Petlura strongly disapproved of pogroms.—Reuter's Special.

PATEL VISITS THASRA VILLAGES

NADIAD, Oct. 20.

The Hon. Mr. Patel accompanied by Rao Sahib Dadubhai P. Desai, M.L.C., visited Dakor and Muliad of Thasara Taluka which appear to have suffered more severely in the floods than other areas. On enquiry Mr. Patel found that about ten villages in the Taluka had been similary washed away.—A. P.

EMPLOYERS' DELEGATE TO GENEVA

SIR NESS WADIA'S NAME SUGGESTED

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

The Committee of the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association met this afternoon to select a nominee for the employer's delegate to the next International Labour Conference. Two names were before the Committee,—one that of Mr. Narottam Morarjee and the other of Sir Ness Wadia. It was urged in support of Mr. Narottam's nomination, it is understood, that the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Calcutta Indian Chamber as also Karachi Associations had elected Mr. Narottam and it was desirable to put forward one name only in interests of unanimity. In regard to Sir Ness Wadia, it was urged that he would better represent the employers' point of view on questions like the fixation of minimum wage etc. and that Mr. Narottam's name may be considered in regard the conference of 1929 when shipping questions would form part of the agenda. The Committee divided on the question. There were fourteen members present including Mr. Mody the Chairman, who remained neutral throughout. Hon'ble Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji definitely supported Mr. Narotam, while on a division. Sir Ness Wadia's name was adopted for suggestion to the Government of India for appointment as the employers' delegate with six members voting for, seven remaining neutral and one voting against.—Free Press.

Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Commissariat, Mr. A. Geddis, Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. J. B. Petit and Mr. Madhavadas D. Thackersy remained neutral. Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. F. Stones, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala and Mr. S. D. Saklatvala voted for Sir Ness Wadia.—Free Press.

MR. NAROTTAM MORARJI

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have suggested to the Government of India the nomination of Mr. Narottam Morarji, Chairman, Scindia Steam Navigation Company, as Employers' Delegate for the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva in 1928, and Messrs. Debi Prasad Khaitan of the Calcutta India Chamber; P. Mukherji, President of the Punjab Chamber, Shanmukham Chetty, Member of the Legislative Assembly; and Kantilal M. Desai, Secretary of the Burma India Chamber, as advisers to Mr. Narottam.

WELCOME TO MR G. SETHI

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held on Friday, the 21st instant at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to welcome Mr. G. Sethi, Adviser to the Indian Workers' Delegate to the last International Labour Conference. Members are requested to be present.

NOVEL METHOD OF DEMOCRATISATION.

EXTENTION OF TERM OF COUNCILLORS

HEATED DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

An undemocratic proposition was brought before the Municipal Corporation on Thursday by Dr. S. P. Mehta to request the Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to increase the term of office of Municipal Councillors from three to five years. The question was discussed threadbare for more than an hour and ultimately was declared carried by a large majority.

Dr. Viegas at the fag end of the day provided the house with considerable humour and threw them into peals of laughter. He opposed the motion at first and voted for it to refer it to the Law and Procedure Committee in the division.

Before the President announced the result of the poll, however, he withdrew his vote.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee raised a point of order whether Dr. Viegas could withdraw his vote after duly signing it. He submitted Dr. Viegas could not do so unless he was out of his senses or undue innuence

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram supported Mr. Tairsee and said Dr. Viegas was in full possession of his reason and sense as after signing the voting paper he shook hands with him (speaker) (laughter).

Dr. Viegas replying to the President said no undue influence was exercised over him by anybody and that he wished to remain neutral as an after thought

The President cancelled the vote of Dr. Viegas stating that a Councillor could withdraw his vote and change his mind before the result of the poll was announced. The proposition however was carried by a large majority.

Consideration was given to a letter from Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, tendering his resignation as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved that the letter be recorded and that the Corporation do place on record their appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Mr. Patel to the Municipal Corporation for a period off five years.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded this proposition which was carried.

ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION.

Dr. J. N. Choksey then moved:

"That the Standing Committee be requested to consider and report on the advisability and feasibility of undertaking by the Municipality the work of sole distributors of electricity to the City, and if necessary to consult the Hydro-Electric Companies as to the terms on which they would agree to supply the electric energy to the Municipality for the purpose."

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai seconded the proposition.

Mr. P. J. Murzban opposing the proposition said the Municipal finances were at low ebb and they could ill-afford to undertake the work of electrical energy distributors.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved an amendment and to refer the matter to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee which was defeated and the original proposition was agreed to.

MR. COOK TO BE GRANTED VISA

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Polish Foreign Office has notified the Consul in London to grant Mr. A. J. Cook visa.—Reuter's Special.

BRISK PREPARATIONS FOR EXHIBITION

MADRAS, October 19.

Arrangements for the coming exhibition are progressing apace. A ground covering about 85,000 sq. feet has been surveyed and alloted for various stalls and booths. Collections also are going briskly. Besides the Governor's contribution of Rs. 500 there have been three other donations, Rs. 1001, from the Rajah of Jeypore, 1500 from Sir M. C. T. Muthia Chetti and 100 from the Chief Minister.

Arrangements for electric lighting are also going on. The Development Department has been asked to co-operate with the exhibition authorities. As a result of the visit of one of the secretaries to Mysore, it is likely that Government would also participate in the exhibition.—Press Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir B. N. Mitra, Member of the Viceroys Executive Council arrived at Lahore after a short visit to Amritsar. He leaves to-night for Rawalpindi from where he proceeds to Taxila.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will open the new building of St. Josephs Convent High School for girls in Belgaum Cantonement on 1st November at 10-30 a.m.—A. P.

DISGRACE ON WOMANHOOD

"GHASTLY EVIL OF CHILD MARRIAGES"

PROTEST AGAINST "DEVADASI" SYSTEM

"Speaking as a woman, I have no hesitation in saying that child marriages among Hindus are a reproach and disgrace on our sex, no matter to whatever race we belong; they are a curse to the country and a sin in the eyes of God. Let our prayers be for early termination of this ghastly evil." In these plain but out-spoken words, Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan expressed her great indignation and emphatic protest against the continuance of the evil custom of child marriages among Hindus, at a meeting of the women of Bombay held under the joint auspices of various women's associations on Thursday afternoon, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya. The gathering of women present at the meeting was representative of The women's Indian Association, Shree Jain Mahila Samaj, the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the Hind Mahila Samaj, and the Marwadi Vidyalaya hall presented a spetacle of great animation. In her opening address, Mrs. Talyarkhan said:—

SYSTEM OF DEVADASIS.

As most of you are doubtless aware, the system of Devadasi is the practice of dedicating unmarried minor girls to the temples, for service to the Deity. Their duties, as I understand, consist in dancing before the Deity for the glorification of God, and for the pleasure of the devotees who frequent the temples for prayer. They are never married and are doomed to enforced celibacy. They have to pass their lives with the priests and the hangers-on of the priests and one can well imagine the evil of such a system. In fact the evil is known and fully appreciated by enlightened Hndu society whose efforts to put an end to it are worthy of the support and encouragement of all. The evil does not consist merely in its demoralising influence on the "Devadasis" but through them it has become a positive danger to public morals. A resolution was moved in the Council of State, some time ago by Mr Ramdas Pantalu calling for legislation to prohibit this Institution of Devadasis, but nothing has been done by the Government in that direction. In the Madras Legislative Council, however, a lady member Dr. Mrs. Muthulaxmi Ammal has brought in a bill to end the system in that Presidency, and I ask you to express your appreciation of her noble effort and extend your hearty support to her bill.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Coming to the subject of early marriages among Hindus, you are asked at this meeting to register your condemnation of child marriages and to pass a resolution giving your support to Rai Bahadur Har Bilas Sarda's bill making early marriages unlawful, which Bill has been referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly. It is now recognised on all hands that one of the most important factors which have militated against the social and Political advancement of India in the past and is doing so at present, is the pernicious evil of child marriages, which is sapping the vitality of the people, is consigning not less than six lacs of girls to life-long widowhood and is degrading India in the eyes of the civilised world.

THE GHASTLY SYSTEM.

Let our prayers be for an early termination of this ghastly evil, which apart from all the harm it is doing to the Hindus, has given a weapon into the hands of the enemies if India, who have been using it, in season and out of season, to slander and valify India and to misrepresent her in the eyes of the Western World.

SUPPORT MRS. MUTHULAXMI'S RESOLUTION.

Proposed by Mrs. Hirabai Tata and supported by several ladies the following resolution was unanimously carried

This meeting of the women of Bombay held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association, Shree Jain Mahila Samaj, the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the Hind Mahila Samaj, is of opinion that the "Devadasi" system is injurious to the interests of women in India and strongly supports Dr. Mrs. Muthulaxmi Ammal's resolution and bill calculated to end that system."

MARRIAGEABLE AGE.

Dr. Miss Mistry then moved the following resolution.

This meeting of the women of Bombay welcomes Rai Saheb Har Bilas Sarda's attempt to make early marriages unlawful. If further requests the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State to fix the marriageable age as 16 for girls and 21 for boys instead of 12 for girls and 16 for boys."

After several ladies had spoken on it, the resolution was unanimously carried.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting came to a successful close.

GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR FLOOD RELIEF

COLLECTIONS BY SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

The following further sums of Rs. 100 and upwards have been collected for the Guajrat and Kathiawar Flood Relief Fund by the Servants of India Society.—

The Indian Association, Calcutta, Rs. 500; A Parsee Sympathiser, (Bombay), Rs. 100; Collections made by M. G. Desai by sale of Tickets, (Chotta Udepur), Rs. 500; A Sympathiser, (Bombay), Rs. 100: The Bassein Bhaginy Mandal, (Bassein), for the use of Women and Children only, Rs. 271/4; Mill Staff, Clerks and Jobber and Operatives of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand Spg. and Wg. Mills, Hinganghat, Rs. 213; Mr. Brij Nandan Prasad, Vakil, Moradabad, Rs. 100; Collections at some of the Stations of the Swedish Alliance Mission, through A. J. Selin, Treasurer Swedish Alliance Mission, Taloda, Rs. 135; Collections made by J. A. Ali Esq., by sale of Tickets, (Chembur), Rs. 280/8; Collected by Mrs. Gokhalay and the Members of the Hind Mahila Samaj, and received through the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, (Bombay), Rs. 502. Including the sums less than Rs. 100 the total of collections (as per the 11th list) is now Rs. 3,694—13—6, which together with the amount of Rs. 26,330—7—3 previously acknowledged brings the total down to Rs. 30,025—4—9.

CO-OPERATORS' RELIEF FUND

The third list of the contributions received by the Provincial Cooperative Institute for the Gujerat Co-operators Flood Relief Fund is received for publication from which the following items of Rs. 100 and over are given:—

Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 101; Dhulia Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Rs. 100; Broach Cooperative Bank Ltd., Rs. 201; Belgaum Pioneer Urban Cooperative Bank, Rs. 101; Karnatak Central Cooperative Bank, Rs. 301; The Morarjee Gooculdas Mill hands C. C. Sty., Rs. 101; The Currency Office Association and Cooperative Society, Rs. 150; Amraoti Central Cooperative Bank Ltd., Rs. 101; Salem District Cooperative Bank Ltd., Rs. 100; The Punjab Co-operative Union Ltd., Rs. 500; Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Rs. 100. The total now stands at Rs. 2,992—5—0, which with the amounts previously received viz Rs. 7,602—12—0, makes up the grand total of Rs. 10555—1—0.

LATEST NEWS

BAGHDAD, Oct. 20.

It has been impossible up to the present to stop the flow of oil strucks last week by the Turkish Petroleum Company five miles south of Kirkuk. According to the latest information, no attempt was made to burn the oil which has been allowed to escape into gulleys and depressions surrounding workings. There has been no diminution of pressure.

It is estimated that since the oil was struck 50,000 tons have flowed into the surrounding country. Owing to the presence of a large quantity of gas most of the employees have left the workings and are now living in Kirkuk town.

Two American drillers named Arthus Symmons and B. Bollinger were fatally gassed yesterday in attempting to make way from town to bungalow which had been earlier vacated. They entered the depression containing a great volume of gas and both men were overcome. I lucky attempt at rescue by three Arab coolies cost one rescuer his life. The other two succeeded in getting two Americans away from the gasladen atmosphere, but both of the latter succumbed shortly afterwards.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Constantinople.—Kemal Pasha's speech delivered at the Congress of the Peoples' Party in Angora was the fourth instalment of the eight-day speech which will be adopted as the official record of Turkish history. All foreign ambassadors and diplomats are specially attending the Congress.

Hitherto Ghazi Mustapha Kemal covered the ground from the period prior to 1913 tracing the relations of the Nationalists of Anatolia with the Grand Vizier Damad Ferid and subsequently referred to the various Governments' alleged influence over the Sublime Porte which directed the destruction of the Kemalist organisations.

Yesterday he dealt with the separation of the Sultanate and Khalifate and the and abolition of the Sultanate in 1922, the flight of the last Sultan under British protection and finally the abolition of the Khalifate.—Reuter.

STEEL CARTEL MEETS.

ALLOCATIONS OF PRODUCTION

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Brussels.—Members of the International Steel Cartel consisting of the representatives of France Germany, Belgium, Luxemburg and Czechoslovakia have made the following allocations of production: Germany one million tons, France 400,000, Belgium 280,000 and Luxemburg 120,000. The allocation for Sarre is partly included in that for Germany and partly in that for France.

A meeting of the members of the Steel Cartel will be held on 26th October to consider the proposal for the formation of wire-drawing the cartel.

PROPOSED SELLING SYNDICATES.

The International Steel Cartel meeting which was to have discussed the establishment of international selling syndicates for semi-manufactured products and girders was postponed at the last moment owing to the attitude of two large Belgian factories which, having recently extended their workls, submitted unacceptable demands. Their attitude is very much regretted, as other representatives demonstrated their willingness to make sacrifices in order to reach an agreement. It is believed that the attitude of these Belgian firms will prevent the establishment of international counting houses which is considered necessary for the consolidation of the steel pact.—Reuter's Special.

TWO MORE URDU WEEKLIES IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Oct. 20.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has issued a 'firman' permitting Maulvi Mahomed Habebulla Rashdi, M.A., and Maulvi Syed Vikhar Ahmed Saheb, M.A., (both of Osmania University), to edit and publish a Urdu weekly, called "The Nizam Gazette."

Another new weekly called "Ryot" will make its first appearance during the month of Azur.—Free Press.

SLAVERY IN BRITISH PROTECTORALT.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S EFFORTS CROWNED WITH SUCCESS

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Rugby.—Sir John Simon who, before he sailed in August for South America, drew attention to the majority decision of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone permitting an owner to recapture runaway slaves in the protectorate arrived yesterday at Southampton and in an interview expressed satisfaction that the injustice had been so promptly repaired.

It was, he said, a remarkable example of the force of public opinion. Almost the universal outburst which followed his disclosure and approval of the action so promptly taken by the Colonial Office and Sierra Leone Legislature were proof that public sentiment was no more tolerant of slavery than in Wilberforce's day. He hoped thay were in the fair way now to remove what remained of slavery, however mild its form from British protectorates. It has ot existed in any British Colony since 1833, but the Protectorate, strictly speaking, was not a British soil though in Africa, the line between colony and protectorates was extremely thin. It was a great thing to clear out any remnant of slavery from areas which Britain could directly control.—B. O. W.

NO INVITATION TO LAHORE LEADER

LAHORE, Oct. 19

Enquiries made by a representative of the Free Press of India go to show that the local Hindu and Muslim leaders are not among the invites who have been asked to meet the Viceroy at Delhi early in November. Opinion is expressed that the communal question is not likely to form the subject of any conversations which the Viceroy may have with leaders.—Free Press.

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

WILSON GARDENS IN POONA.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO MUNICIPALITY.

The following are the extracts from the speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the installation of the Gun Signal Sun Dial at the Wilson Gardens, Poona, which forms a part of the development of the suburbs of Poona:—

Mr. President and Members of the Poona Suburban Municipality, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very happy to have the opportunity this ceremony gives me of renewing my association with you, gentlemen, who are both my nearest neighbours and my earliest friends among the mofussil Municipalities of this Presidency.

I have congratulated you before, gentlemen, on the admirable cleanliness you maintain throughout the suburban areas. Every time I go between Ganeshkhind and Poona—and I do this nearly always more than once a day—I note the rapid progress that is being made in developing the large area comprised in your Bhambudra Town Planning Scheme. I note that you have several other town planning schemes which will put convenient and healthy house sites on the market as soon ts the demand requires this to be done. I am quite sure that it will not be long before you have applied what is, as you say, your most urgent need,—a drainage system.

I have only had time to mention a few of your more important activities. It is entirely in keeping with the acute sanitary and aesthetic sense which you display that you have decided to proceed immediately with this Wilson Gardens' Scheme, by which you will convert what is now rather unsightly and derelict area of land into a most thriving and orderly quarter of the town.

Your Municipality has been very well advised to plan this development on hygienic lines, providing as it does roads 40 feet in width, reserving two-thirds of the plots as air spaces, and maintaing in the centre of the scheme this garden which promises to be so attractive. In the midst of this garden will be a Gun Signal Sun Dial which I am now about to instal. The principle of this dial is entirely new to me, and I should be most interested to come next year and see it when it is completed, and, I hope, hear it in action.

I have now, both as one responsible to some extent for good local self-government in this Presidency though the greater responsibility and therefore the greater credit for any progress made in local self-government rests with my valued colleague Sir Gulam Husain Haidayallah, and as a citizen of Poona, to congratulate you, Mr. Nawab Shah Rookh Shah and you members of this progressive and enterprising Municipality on your able and harmonious administration of the Poona suburban area. Your President had the difficult task of succeeding a President of almost indefatigable energy and great attainments, Lt. Col. Khambatta, but I rejoice to see that, in his hands, this Municipality is evidencing the same zeal and success as it formerly displayed under Col. Khambatta's able guidance.

I have now very much pleasure in formally inaugurating the Wilson Gardens in the firm belief that they will be a valuable and artistic addition to the suburban area of Poona City and that they will offer amenities to the citizens which will be of lasting benefit to them.

FLYING BOATS REACH MARSEILLES

LONDON, October 19.

Marseilles.—Airforce supermarine flying boats have arrived from Bordeaux.—Reuter.

A VEGETABLE REMEDY IS BEST FOR CONSTIPATION

Mineral salts are so violent in action and so weakening to the system that they are not suitable as a remedy for Constipation. Much better results can be obtained from the use of a laxative of vegetable extraction.

Purgative salts are condemned by many medical men who have nothing but praise for the vegetable laxative which is provided in its most perfect form in

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

These little pills are tasteless and easily swallowed. They cleanse stomach and bowels perfectly, yet they never gripe or cause pain. Your nearest chemist sells them in sealed bottles at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them, and when once you have given them a trial you will never willingly accept any other remedy for Constipation.

DeWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS
Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by hand. Guaranteed free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs.

MOTHER INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

ralise with complete accuracy on any subject connected with them."

In the preface to the original work, he remarks:—

"The work would have been more complete and more satisfactory to most readers, if I had had the means of referring to the ancient authors, or to their European commentators, with regard to the quotations I make, and the comparisons I draw between the Indians and other ancient nations as to their religious and civil customs. But here I find myself destitude of all help, but what I received from my Bible, or some modern authors whom chance rather than preference put into my hands; or, finally, in the imperfect traces which my memory supplied of books I had consulted in my early years.

"I hope my readers will be indulgent to me in this particular, and attribute the inaccuracies they will discover in my references, and the imperfect parallels I sometimes attempt to draw, to my exclusion during so many years from every resource, but what my limited understanding could supply.

"In my description of the Indian castes, I must be understood to have in view chiefly those that people 'the southern provinces of the peninsula, within the Krishna.' It is not unlikely that the habits and customs on this side of that river may differ from those beyond it, or that the provinces of the north may have some peculiar to themselves." (The quotations are mine.)

Again on page XVIII of the same Edition (Madras, 1879), he says:—

"A more interesting and a more useful study than that of the peculiar usages of the castes, would be to trace the various nations that people the vast Empire of India: for, although these nations are all united together by the bands of the same religion, and also by those of the same education, as far as good behaviour and decent intercourse in society go, yet great differences appear amongst them, in language as well as in character, in manners, inclinations, and habits. A good observer will remark, under all general points of resemblance, as much difference between a Tamil and a Telugu; between a Kanarese and a Mahrata, as one would perceive in Europe between an Englishman and a Frenchman, an Italian and a German."

STRANGERS IN THE LAND

It is clear from these quotations that Abbe Dubois' observations are confined to "the southern part of the Peninsula within the Krishna", and not to the whole of the Peninsula "south of the Vindhyan range" as the Editor of the Oxford Edition makes out.

So far back as 1816, Major Wilks, Political Agent of Mysore, when recommending the book for a subsidy, made the following observations:—

"Though absolutely divested of all political matter, it contains for example a variety of opinions on the utility of the sub-divisions of the castes, on the origin of the Hindu system, etc., which, like all speculative opinions, are liable to be questioned, and may perhaps be left to find their own supporters and opponents, the public having only to do with the facts."

Here I might as well quote another observation of Major Wilks which holds as good to-day as it did in 1816 when he made it. He said:—

"My Lord William Bentinck sums up his own opinion as follows:—

'The result of my own observation during my residence in India is, that the Europeans generally know little or nothing of the customs and manners of the Hindus. We are all acquainted with some prominent marks and facts, which all who run may read; but their manner of thinking their domestic habits, and ceremonies, in which circumstances a knowledge of the people consists, is, I fear, in great part wanting to us. We understand very imperfectly their language. They perhaps know more of ours; but their knowledge is by no means sufficiently extensive to give a description of subjects not easily represented by the insulated words in daily use. We do not, we cannot, associate with the natives. We carnot see them in their houses, and with their families. We are necessarily very much confined to our houses by the heat; all our wants and business which would create a greater intercourse with the natives, is done for us, and we are in fact strangers in the land.'"

AN IGNORAMUS

Whatever value therefore may be attached to what Abbe Dubois himself saw and observed, all his 'opinions' about Hindu religion, philosophy and culture are of no value, now that after over a century's researches by Sanskrit scholars of India and the West, much light has been thrown on the ancient culture and learning of the Hindus Compared with the scholars who have made these researches, Dubois was only an ignoramus, Miss Mayo has so often quoted Dubois that that fact alone should discount the value of her sweeping denunciations of the Hindus and their culture. But what was the object of Miss Mayo in relying on these quotations in the opening chapter of that part of her book in which she deals with education in India? What have we to do with the Brahmans who lived 5,000 years ago and with what they did? The obvious deduction is that she wanted to supply a background for her subsequent conclusions by which she eulogises the Government of India's work in the matter of education in India and throws the whole blame of the educational backwardness of Hindus on themselves.

"SURYA NAMASKARS."

(Continued from page 6.)

elderly women who are sure to be greatly benefited thereby. The experience of girls and women at Aundh taking this exercise will clearly show the practicability and utility of this exercise.

OBJECTION ANSWERED

There are also some objections raised against this exercise from a religious point of view, but they are not of much importance. The Namaskar exercise has an appearance and only an appearance of religious rite. But it is not essentially a religious rite. Those who have, therefore, religious scruples, should drop the recital of Bija Mantras, which is likely to be objected to by persons belonging to other faiths or even by orthodox Hindus, and do only the physical part of the exercise, which in itself is also bound to do a lot of good.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN AUNDH

The exercise of Surya Namaskars has been made compulsory in the High School at Aundh and also in all the schools in the State for the last four years and it is gratifying to note that the results have been quite satisfactory. The general physique of the students has considerably improved and there is also a decided improvement in their health and efficiency. The percentage of illness among the students, has greatly fallen down, since this exercise was made compulsory. There are also several other advantages derived from this exercise.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the exercise of Namaskars has been made compulsory in schools of the Satara District also. The Chiefsaheb of Jath and H. H. the Rajasaheb of Jawhar also intend introducing Namaskars as a compulsory exercise in their State schools. The exercise is thus gradually finding favour and if it gains ground throughout India, it is quite sure to bring about the physical uplift of our country in a short time.

Our long experience and the opinions of expert foreign physical culturists, all go to prove that to derive the fullest benefit from any good bodily exercise, such as Surya Namaskars, it must be done systematically, regularly and continuously all through life.

The above will show the extreme necessity of the exercise of Surya Namaskars as well as the advantages derived therefrom. I, therefore, recommend this exercise very strongly to all students in schools and colleges and also to elderly men and women. I hope, the three Arts Colleges in Poona and also members of the Committee appointed to formulate a scheme of compulsory physical training, will appreciate the importance and necessity of this exercise and get it included in the scheme of compulsory physical training, as this is the only exercise which can be taken throughout life and which gives perfect health, efficiency and longevity.

ILLNESS ONE'S OWN FAULT

Before concluding, I should like to quote J. P. Muller, M.D., author of "My System":—

"It has often surprised me that so many people are content to be weak and ill, when in reality there is only a slight effort required on their part for them to grow sound and well and remain so. But certainly there is a general impression abroad that illness and delicacy are things that must be a necessary evil."

There are, however, people of both sexes, who actually make a parade of their ailments and what they consider to be their pale and interesting appearance under the impression that pallid, sickly looks are an infallible index of an aesthetic and soulful nature. Other signs of ill-health and weakness, such as premature baldness or corpulency, are regarded by many as marks of dignity and distinction—the same false dignity which forbids people for instance to indulge in so healthy and beneficial an exercise as running.

"Illness is not by any means a thing that one need submit to blindly. Even hereditary tendencies may be successfully combated and the constitutional inclination held in check. Illness is generally one's own fault.

"If people only knew how much more, how much better and how much longer they can enjoy life, if instead of being controlled by a weakly body, they have a strong and healthy one at their command."

(Concluded)

MEMORIALS TO ZAGHLUL PASHA.

EGYPTIAN CABINET'S DECISION.

The Egyptian Cabinet has decided to raise memorials to late Zaghlul Pasha in the following days:—

(1) Two statues of the late Pasha should be raised. One in Cairo and the other in Alexandria. These statues will be raised in any of the big maidans in these cities.

(2) Zaghlul Pasha's resident, "Baitul Umniat" should be purchased by the Government and it should be used for any public work. But Madam Zaghlul will have a right to stay in the house in her life-time.

(3) A hospital should be opened in Cairo and it should be named after His name.

(4) The house in the village 'Abyana' in which Zaghlul was borne, should be purchased by the Government and preserved as public property.

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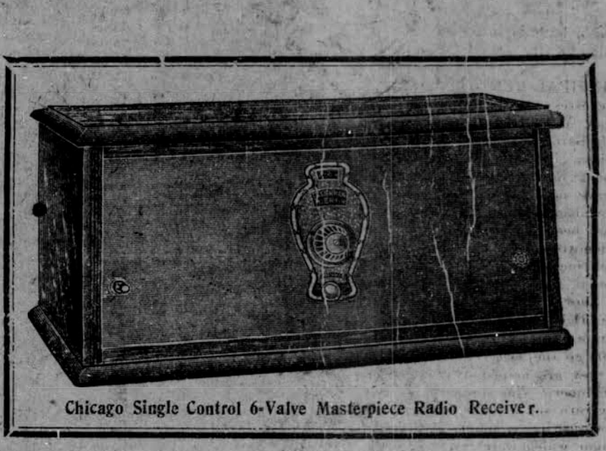

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BATTLE OF THE CLOCKS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am not at all surprised at seeing the commercial community of Bombay not making a move in connection with the question of Bombay Time, that was debated upon the other day in Bombay Municipal Corporation. It is an undisputed fact that our countrymen are in a prepondering majority in business in this city. If they would, they could easily adopt Bombay Time for all purposes and strengthen the hands of the Corporators who struggle not to lose the ground that was gained by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta after a stiff fight. Surely, there should be more co-operation between the electorate and the elected. I wonder how many corporators keep in touch with the constituencies after being successful at the election.

As a Parsi, I have to time one of my clocks at home Bombay Time; for we say our prayers in accordance with it. I think many of our Muhammadan brothers do just what I do for the same reason.—Yours etc.

N. S. B. P.

Oct. 18.

VERNACULAR AS MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION

SECONDARY TEACHERS' DEMANDS

DHARWAR, October 19.

Among the resolutions passed at the Secondary Education Conference held at Dharwar, one expressed regret at the absence of a medical school in Karnatak, another requested Government to provide better facilities for higher scientific studies in the presidency and B. Sc. classes in the colleges of Karnatak and yet another resolution desired that the languages of the provinces ought to be the media of instruction in secondary schools and that they ought to form secondary languages in college classes.

The Karnatak Lingayat Education Society was thanked for trying to open a college which might facilitate the starting of a university for the Karnatak.

Next year's conference was invited to Bombay.—Free Press.

"RED ROSE" REACHES ROME

LONDON, Oct. 20

Rome.—"Red Rose" aeroplane has arrived here.—Reuter.

QUESTION OF STATUTORY COMMISSION

SIMULTANOUS ANNOUNCEMENT IN ENGLAND AND INDIA

CALCUTTA, October 19.

Enquiries show that no leader from Bengal is amongst those who have been invited to meet Viceroy at Delhi early November. Opinion is howeve expressed that the Viceroy may utilise the conversations at Delhi to convey to the leaders, the decisions of the British Cabinet in regard to the statutory commission.

In this connection, importance is attached to the fact that the Parliament will be in session when the Viceroy is in Delhi. It lends colour to the assertions of the Simla correspondent of the "Statesman," that simultaneous announcement on the question of statutory commission may be expected both in the House of Commons as well as in India.—Fress Press.

DR. HAROLDMANN

POONA, MUICIPALITY PRESENT ADDRESS

POONA CITY, October 19.

The Poona City Municipality presented an address to Dr. Mann. In reply to the address Dr. Mann said that it was free healthy, prosperous and contented people, and not wide streets and palatial buildings that made an ideal city.—A. P.

TEHERAN RY STATION

ALLAHABAD, October 19.

A highly interesting and important event was witnessed, says the Teheran correspondent of the "Pioneer," on Monday by a distinguished gathering of Persian nobles and foreigners when the Shah with the Crown Prince cut the first sod of the site for Teheran railway station outside the town.

Work on the projected line was simultaneously commenced at the terminal points Banarjaz on Caspian and Mohammerah on the Gulf.—Free Press.

DEMAND FOR SEPARATE MUNICIPALITY

PUBLIC MEETING IN VILE PARLE

A public meeting was held in Vile Parle on Sunday last under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. P. Killawalla, when resolutions were unanimously passed reiterating the demand for a separate Municipality and requesting the Government to grant a separate Municipality from the expiry of the present term of the Notified Area Committee. A Local Self-Government Committee for Vile Parle was constituted for carrying on regular propaganda for this purpose.

The Committee is to consist of 12 members directly elected by the residents of Vile Parle who are qualified as voters from any Legislature or Local body. The members of the Notified Area Committee and repesentatives of the leading public institutions in Vile Parle have also seats on the Committee which is meant for co-ordinating all Local Self-Government activities in the town and aims at making the local Self-Government of the Vile Parle a complete success.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

QUARTERLY RETURNS

The following are extracts from the quarterly returns of cases accommodated in the Umarkhadi Children's Home from June 28th to 8th instant:—

The number of cases admitted up to 28th June was 98 (boys 85 and girls 13).

The total number of cases admitted up to 8th October was 273 (boys 233 and girls 40).

The number of new cases within the period was 175 in all.

An analysis of the new cases reveals the following figures communally, viz.:—Hindus 100, Mahomedans 60, Indian Christians 12, Anglo-Indian 1, Bene-Israelite 1, Parsee 1. Total 175.

There were ten cases of Venereal Disease, and 17 cases of Itch.

Among the causes of detention, theft accounted for 100, living in brothel 20, begging 14, and suspicious loitering 9.

The method of disposal was carried out as under:—Sent to reformatory 19, sent to certified school 22, discharged 27, restored to relations 12, transferred as over age 8, transferred for bad conduct 2, placed in safe custody 5, placed on bail 13, bound over 29 (8 placed under supervision), sent to Blind School 1, sent to Deaf and Dumb School 1, fined 5, birched 1 and sentenced to 1 day's imprisonment 2 sentences given in adult court, ran away 1.

The number of cases settled this last quarter was 148.

The total number of cases settled since May 1927 was 224.

The number of children now under remand at Umarkhadi is 49.

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PURELY HERBAL
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FOR CUTS BRUISES SCALDS PILES BURNS PRICKLY HEAT ULCERS BAD LEGS BITES ABSCESSES CHRONIC SORES ITCH ECZEMA RINGWORM TETTER STINGS SPRAINS RHEUMATISM
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INDIA'S RIGHT TO SELF-GOVERNMENT.

SIR REGINALD'S DIEHARD VIEWS.

RETIRED I. C. S.'S TELLING REPLY.

In the following frankly written article Mr. J. C. Malony, a retired Indian Civil Servant meets Sir Reginald Craddock's reactionary view that India is not yet able to govern herself. He showsw how the ex-Governor of more than one provinces in India advances puerile and untenable arguments to prop up an unsound and unscientific thesis:—

The question—Can India govern itself?—in huge lettering ran across the front page of a London newspaper. Beneath the lettering ways an article by Sir Reginald Craddock. Sir Reginald seems to answer his own question by an emphatic "No." He supports his answer by arguments; but I do not consider these arguments very cogent, or even very relevant. At any rate, arguments advanced publicly are open to fair criticism.

Sir Reginald's arguments seem to be these: (1) The Legislative Assemblies of India are entirely devoid of "business men," (2) These Assemblies represent only the intelligentsia of India, (3) The electorate of India is politically unconscious, indifferent, inarticulate, (4) India unaided could never defend itself against foreign aggression.

BUSINESSMAN AS ADMINISTRATOR.

Now it is a curious, but quite observable, fact that the "business man" has seldom, if ever proved himself a successful State Administrator. Judged by results (methods being left out of consideration) the most successful State Administrators in Europe to-day are Primo do Rivera in Spain, Benito Mussolini in Italy, Raymond Poincare in France. The first was a professional soldier, the second a news paper editor, the third a practising lawyer. The Coalition Cabinet in England included a first class "business man," Sir Eric Geddes. He was a failure as a statesman; he has left "The House," and has returned to "The City." Recently in an interesting article a Conservative publicist compared the ate Lord Goschen with the Churchills, father and son. Lord Goschen, according to this authority, was a masterly financier in the City sense, but a very unresourceful Chancellor of the Exchequer. Neither of the Churchills enjoyed any business training; but the father showed, and the son shows, a masterly understanding of the necessities of national finance. In fact, the business of the business man and the business of the statesman are different things. The business of an editor is different from the business of a writer.

POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS—A MYTH.

The second argument I do not understand. Would anything be gained if the Legislative Assembly of any nation represented mainly the nation's lack of intelligence? As to the third argument, if the average Indian elector is, politically, a dunderhead, why so is the average elector in any country. The "political consciousness" of the English elector is a myth: the rustic electors about me are no more interested in large questions of policy than are the ryots of a Madras village. I sometimes listen to political speeches, and I sometimes think it a pity that political speakers sent down from headquarters do not attempt to educate their audiences. The appeal is always to the cupidity of the voter: "Codlin will put mre money in your pocket than Short."

But, indeed, Sir Reginald's arguments seem to me beside the point. I do not think that India, irrespective of the merits or demerits of its Legislative Assemblies and electors, could undertake full self-government next week. But we must not think in terms of next week, or even of the week after.

The fourth argument may be founded on truth. But the argument is equally applicable to Canada, Australia, South Africa. I presume that a self-governing India would remain within the British Empire.

The first step towards Indian self-government was "dyarchy." Sir Reginald condemns "dyarchy" because of its results: I condemn it because I think that it was founded on a faulty principle. Sir Reginald implies that the vital interests of India have been retained in English hands; that certain interests, important but not vital, have been entrusted to Indians; that the Indians, despite the heroic efforts of their Secretaries, have muddled the job. The implication is not quite correct as there have long been in Madras Indian Members of Council as distinct from "Ministers," and admittedy the level of practical ability among such members has been high. I cannot myself recall any man more practically efficient than Sir P. Rajagopalachariar. I do not suggest that the Indian is superior to the Englishman in foresight, common sense, resolution; I merely protest against the bland assumption that he is always and necessarily inferior.

ERROR OF DYARCHY.

The "Ministerial" administration, which I remember, did not seem to me to be eminently successful. But I do not impute the fault wholly to the Ministers or to their nationality. The Ministers were not asked (in the beginning at any rate) to take themselves very seriously; and they did not take themselves very seriously. Hence such exhibitions of irresponsibility as that which occurred over the first Madras Irrigation Bill. And indeed the whole Non-Brahmin versus Brahmin issue was a political absurdity. Could England be governed on the principle of Calcutta this morning by the Shillong mail Anglicans versus Non-Conformists? The underlying and fatal error of 'dyarchy" is that it implicitly divided the national concerns into "essential" and "not really essential," the administrators of those concerns into "necessary" and "rather superfluous."

And yet Sir Reginald seems to contemplate a "dyarchy" as the only possible permanent form of government of India. But he looks at his "dyarchy" from another angle, up-side down so to speak. England is no longer to decide what measure of power may be granted to Indians; India is to decide what measure of power must be reserved for Europeans. If "dyarchy" inspired from the English end will not work, I do not see why it should work when inspired from the Indian end.

CAN INDIA GOVERN ITSELF?

But really the question "Can India govern itself?" has been asked too late. England has already given the answer, and must stand to it. So must India. I do not except full self-government in India next year, the year after, even in my own lifetime. But it is now outside the range of practical politics to state that full self-government for India will for ever be an impossibility. That way madness lies, and the consequences of madness.

I think that a measure of English control, or, better, of English assistance will be needed in India for several years to come. But I think that the method in which such control or assistance is presented to India will have to be changed. England will not be able for an indefinite period to impose assistance as necessary: India will need for a considerable time to accept such assistance as advisable.

Presumably all reasonable men will admit that self-government in India or in any country, if possible, is desirable. The most confirmed die-hard will hadly argue that, although India may be competent to govern itself, it is yet essential that England should continue to govern India. The most extreme Swarajist will hardly argue that, although India may be incompetent to govern itself, it is yet desirable to withdraw the beam supporting the edifice of peace and order in India. The moderate man will probably say that there are now just two bits of work to be kept in mind and to be done. The first is the proper governing of India at the present moment, the second is the fitting of India to govern itself in the future. He will adjure Englishmen and Indians to cease from recriminations as to who shall do these works, and to unite together in getting them done. Sensible men will agree that the first work must be done to-day, and that the doing of the second cannot be postponed till the Greek Kalends.—The "Hindu".

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"STATESMAN" AND MR. BILLIMORIA.

MR DESAI TO MOVE CENSURE MOTION IN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

The Third Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be held on Saturday, (the 22nd inst.), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the office of the Chamber.

Mr. Hirelal M. Desai has given notice of the following resolution:—"This meeting of Indian Merchants' Chamber is strongly of opinion that the attitude of its Vice-President, Mr. S. B. Billimoria, who is an elected member of Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Improvement Trust Committee, voted in favour of advertising in the "Statesman" of Calcutta, which journal has published the most scandalous, fictitious and malicious insinuation made by Mr. Pilcher, M.P., on the character of Indian widows—is derogatory to the dignity of this Chamber, and, therefore this meeting records its sense of disapprobation at the attitude of its Vice-President, Mr. S. B. Billimoria."

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TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Park. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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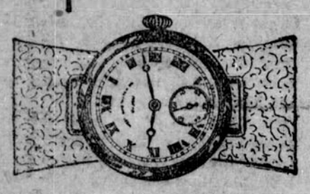

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RANA OF DHOLPUR.

SPLENDID AND SPONTANEOUS RECEPTION

(From a Correspondent.)

DHOLI'UR, Oct. 18.

On the happy occasion of the return of His Highness, the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur on the night of the 17th October to his capital, after a prolonged stay abroad, the people made a splendid and spontaneous demonstration of rejoicing in various ways. The route from the Railway Station including the Railway and Postal buildings was profusely decorated, with bunting flowers, etc., and illuminated throughout. Beautiful gateways were erected at intervals, immense crowds of people lined both the sides of the road and threw garlands and flowers as His Highness motored past them with Her Highness.

The poor were fed and given cloth and grain throughout the State and school children were given sweets in the Saddar and all the Tehsils observed the day as a public holiday.

It was also regarded as a sacred day, on which slaughter of all animals was stopped. Prayers were offered at all the temples and mosques. A substantial remission in the terms of punishment of the prisoners was granted. The reception and ovation given by the people was the grandest within the living memory at Dholpur.

SECONDARY TEACHERS CONFERENCE.

LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITIES' ADVOCATED

DHARWAR, Oct. 18.

The Secondary Teachers' Conference which met here, protested against the non-representative nature of the committees appointed to look into the working of secondary education curricul and also against the non-inclusion of a representative from Karnatak.

At the conference, Professor Paranjpye read an interesting report of the work of the Secondary Teachers' Association.

Later, two demonstration lessons one in Geography and another in Sanskrit, were given.

Resolutions were then passed covering important subjects.

One of the resolutions congratulated the Maharaja of Mysore on the Silver Jubilee of his reign. Gratitude to the Director of Public Instruction was expressed for allowing Government teachers to take part in the conference.

Yet another was a condolence resolution touching the death of the historian Rajwade and Swami Shraddhanand.

Linguistic universities were advocated in another resolution.—Free Press.

HYDERABAD TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION

HYDERABAD, Oct. 18.

At a meeting of the Hyderabad Teachers Association, held yesterday, under the presidentship of Mr. K. Burnet, Principal of the Nizam's College, a resolution was adopted expressing grief at the death of Moulvi Azmatullah Khan, Assistant Director of Public Instruction.

H. E. H. the Nizam, by a Firman, has granted an yearly allowance of £50 as a special case to the widow of the late Mr. Dunlop, former Chief Engineer of Hyderabad.—A. P.

"I AM PREPARED FOR ANY SACRIFICE."

Safiya Khanum, Madam Zaghlul has sent the following reply to the message, she received from the Vafad Party:—

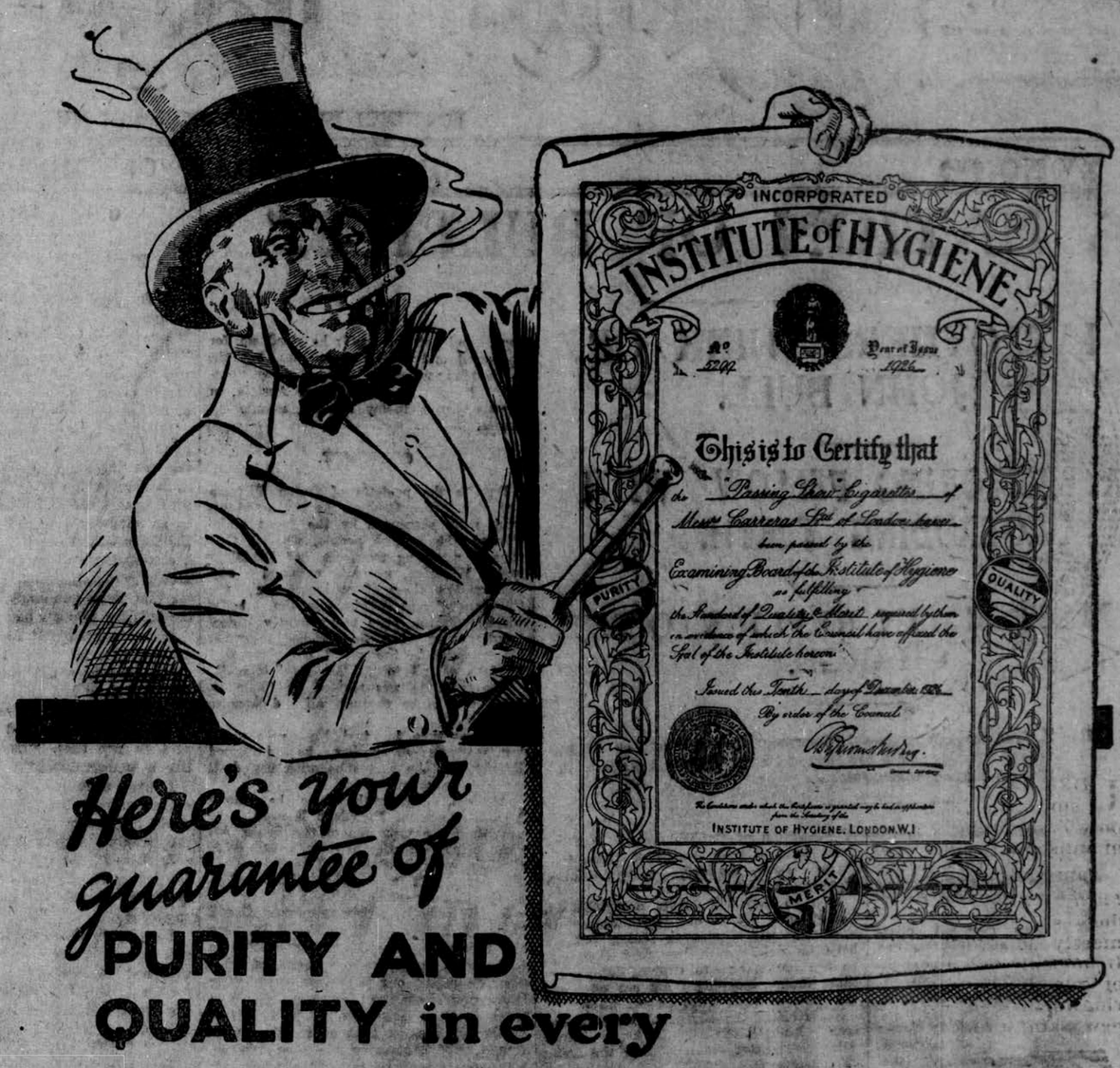
"Though I am a woman and cannot equal Saad, because I am not endowed with the great powers of thinking and oratory with which he was gifted, still I do not lack in courage, because I have been a direct recipients of it from my departed husband. I am glad to see that you are united. We should not rest silent, till we have achieved full independence. Believe me, that I am prepared for any sacrifice for our country and my only desire is to be fitly called your 'mother.'"

SCREEN AGAINST BANDRA SLAUGHTER-HOUSE

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER ISSUES ORDER

BOMBAY, Oct. 19.

The Municipal Commissioner, it is understood, has taken on hand the work of erecting a screen from the southern end of the Bandra station platform with a view to spare the railway passengers the sight and smell of the Bandra Slaughter House. The agitation for the erection of a screen was taken on hand by Mr. Trikamdas Ranchoddas, Mr. Ramji Gordhandas and others consisting of members of the Notified Areas Committee and the travellig public. In hte first instance, a petition over the signature of 1,000 persons was forwarded to the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway through Messrs. N. H. Pandya and Co. Solicitors. Messrs. Pandya and Co.'s persistence, although it led to being referred to from the Railway to Municipality and much correspondence, has finally resulted in an intimation on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner that the work of erecting a screen has been taken on hand.—Free Press.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RIDICULOUS SCALE OF PENSIONS.

BOMBAY TEGRAPHISTS' PROTEST

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Telegraphmen was held at Hira Baug on Sunday evening when Mr. S.H. Jhabvala presided. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., was among those present.

Mr. Jhabvala dwelt at length on the question of the ridiculous scale of pension at present prevalent among the Government menials. He explained that hitherto the men depended upon Goverment's mercy but the time had come for placing the case before Government demanding justice and for that organisation all over India were [illegible] and desirable.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta addressed the men expressing his hearty sympathy with their demands as regards the scale of pension and medical examination. He promised to fight for them at the next Budget Session of the Assembly. If Government was getting increased revenue from the Telegraph Department, what mattered it if they gave about 3 lakhs of rupees more by way of increased pension to old and faithful retired servants, asked Mr. Mehta.

The following resolution was thereafter passed:—

"This meeting of the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Workmen's Union urges upon the Government the necessity of immediately passing orders as to the payment of half the amount of payment as pension as the present scale of giving only Rs. 4 to the retired servants is not only inadequate but also ridiculously low and can [illegible] old age and weakness."

SUCCESS OF RAJKOT ELECTRIC CO

RAJKOT, Oct. 13.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The Rajkot State Electric Supply Company has made an income of Rs. 35,562-11-6 during the year 1926-27 and the number of consumers in the Civil Station, Rajkot has been steadily increasing from month to month. According to the estimate of Mr. A. C. Das, the Chief Electrical Engineer, and Manager, only about 25 per cent. of the total load have been connected, so it can be said that the Company has got yet immense scope of future extension of its business. One of the biggest load—the Rajkot State Spinning Mill—has been supplied with electric power from the first week of this month and that will enhance the income by about Rs. 15,000 a year.

In fine, the Rajkot State Electric Supply Company is one of the most well managed concerns in Kathiawar. The Chief Electrical Engineer has been appointed Electric Inspector to Government by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States Agency and has been working as Electric Adviser to the X'Ray Department, West Hospital, Rajkot, since the last two years.

BABY WEEK IN BANDRA

(From Our Correspondent.)

The St. Stanislan's High School grounds have been the rendezvous of the Municipality for holding large functions. From Friday (21st instant) till Sunday (23rd) the compound will be the scene of a Baby Week Exhibition.

The Bandra Baby Week Committee aided by the donation of Rs. 1,000 from the Municipality are organizing a big programme, consisting of demonstrations, cinema shows and lectures to educate the public on maternity and child welfare. Literature on the subject will be distributed freely. On Saturday at 4 p.m. the best bred babies will be awarded

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VOL XV NO 149 BOMBAY FRIDAY OCTOBER 21 1927 ONE ANNA

"A NATION OF BULLIES."

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF JOHN BULL.

A HECTORING FELLOW WITH PROTRUDING TEETH.

MR. MASTERMAN REPLIES TO THE CHARGE.

The Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman gives the impressions of other nations about John Bull as a hectoring, bullying fellow and shows how far they are justified in a masterly contribution in an English contemporary.

I see from a liberal quotation in the "Daily Express" that a gentleman called Mr. Struthers Burt has been explaining to the readers of the "Saturday Evening Post" in America the lamentable characteristics of the Englishman.

He confesses that he does not understand the Englishman, and that no one else does. He finds our upper classes the stupidest, most conventional, silliest, above all, most inhuman, of any governing class in the world.

He will not think of our middle classes lest he thinks "too much of adenoidal teeth and a sickening familiarity," and what he calls our lower classes conjure up to him a vision of the "grey, sodden wastes of London and Manchester," with "the sweet, sickish smell of gin."

But, above all, he finds England as a nation of "bullies." And this charge has been so often brought against us, not only from the half-civilised regions of America, but from the old, stable comity of nations raised in the European tradition of courtesy and good manners, that it may be interesting to give it a passing examination.

LEG-PULLING?

The "Saturday Evening Post" has one of the largest circulations of any American newspaper, especially among the "hayseed" populations of the Middle West and the Mississippi valley.

I do not know whether Mr. Burt is pulling their leg or pulling our leg or pulling his own leg. Some indications show that he is trying to express not his own opinion, but the opinion of England and Englishmen which is held by a large proportion of these multiplying millions who have never read history and never seen the sea.

I came upon a sound definition of this people in Maeterlinck's brilliant study of the life of the white ant. "Being blind, it does not see what it is building; it is interested only in the interior of its dwelling; and even if it could see, as it never leaves home it would be unable to appreciate the external appearance."

I think, therefore, it is quite probable that, whether Mr. Burt is expressing his own opinion or not concerning ourselves, he is expressing the opinion of a whole race of men, and it may be salutary for us to learn what other people think of us.

One thing we have never sufficiently remembered, and it would be well if we could change our whole attitude of criticism or approval towards the United State of America.

Once we talked cheerly about "these United States" as our little brother. Then we talked of them as our big brothers. Even this week I see a man of distinction writing of them as our cousins.

The sooner we recognise it it will be better for the world that they are neither little mothers, nor big mothers, nor cousins. It is true that they have a considerable though diminishing proportion of population of English descent, but the great mass of them consist of Irish, Germans, Poles, Italians, eastern Slaves, negroes, and Jews.

In time they will make a civilisation, but it need not be our civilisation. In time they will establish ideals, but we have no right to believe that they will be our ideals, or to express disgust because their thoughts are not as our thoughts, or their ways as our ways.

Nevertheless the charge of bullying had been brought against us long before American writers entered into the arena of controversy.

SEMI-IMBECILE.

For years and decades before the war the Englishman was depicted by his own papers, especially in "Punch," as a fat, genial, semi-imbecile figure, dressed in sporting attire, with a harmless smile on his lips; as the typical "John Bull," seemingly incapable of hurting the feeling of a flea.

We were fortified in this vision of ourselves by such a discovery as that made by Mark Twain, when he asserted the secret of the creation of the British Empire as being the fulfiluent of the beatitude "blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth."

But in European caricature we appeared quite different. France, Germany, Italy—all had their common visions of this "John Bull" different from the smiling imbecile in whom we delighted.

He was, indeed, always a stoutish and clumsy figure, but he had sharp, protruding teeth with which to bite. He was dressed in grotesque, sporting, gigantic checked tweeds, and he trundled over the world hectoring and bullying, sometimes with deliberate insolence, more often with a crude insesitive progress, in which he destroyed many things delicate and divine, without even knowing that he was doing anything but carrying out the blind instincts of his nature.

What is the truth about the whole matter?

First there can be no doubt about the meekness of the Englishman. He conquered Ireland and Wales, and partially conquered Scotland, and then for a time welded the four nations into one unity for his own undoing, for although he outnumbers the so-called Celtic fringe in a proportion of something like five or six to one, he has henceforth been ruled and subdued by the conquered. Welshmen, Irishmen, and, above all, Scotsmen have ruled our docile tribes, and for many years have seized every high position in Church and State.

I remember when entering Parliament, more than twenty years ago, becoming a member of a company of young men who used to dine together in the House of Commons once a week.

It included, among other brilliant figures, George Wyndham, who was wholly an Irishman, and Mr. Winston Churchill, who was half American. Lord Robert Cecil and myself conceived the idea of establishing an "English party", which should stand for the down-trodden and oppressed Anglo-Saxon against these quaint aliens who had assumed rule over us.

But, alas! when we came to examine our pedigrees we found that the Cecils were of substantial Welsh origin, while I had the pride of being at least one quarter Irish, and so the "English party" vanished like a dream.

Of the "bullying" by England of the despised foreigner there is no doubt at all. During the nineteenth century the English nation regarded the thesis as simply absurd that the foreigner had any rights similar to his own.

The two most conspicuous of our "bullies," and the two most popular were Lord Palmerston and Joseph Chamberlain.

The despatches of the former to great and proud foreign nations when he was Foreign Secretary make the most amazing reading to-day.

It is only fair to say that he lectured and "bullied" the great nations of Europe, and not the small; he stood up for oppressed and small nationalities, but the method in which he attempted to "bully" Russia, or Germany, or Austria, or France, reads to-day like an astonishing dream.

CONTEMPT.

Despite the protests of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, he continued his wild way, supported by the great majority of the English people, who at that time, retaining memories of Trafalgar and Waterloo, never entertained any feelings but those of contempt for the "foreigner," and delighted in the belief which Milton once triumphantly declared, that when God wished to assert his purpose in the world He revealed it first of all to "His Englishmen."

The tradition was revived by Chamberlain, who broke through all diplomatic reticence.

At one time he told France to mend her manners; at another he informed Russia that he who sups with the devil must have a long spoon.

At last, in South Africa, he flung himself against President Kruger, to produce the catastrophe of the South African war in an attempt seemingly to solve the old problem of our childhood: "When the irresistible meets the immoveable, what will happen?"

In the only long private conversation I had with him (he had asked me to come and talk with him, in a letter written in that large, queer, boyish hand of his), after discussing our joint opposition to the State manufacturing of a religion and teaching it in the schools, he definitely challenged me, as I thought then with some doubt concerning his own wisdom, about the events preceding the South African calamity.

"I was very patient with them", he almost pleaded.

That "patience" was not conspicuously recognised in the remainder of the civilised world, nor do I think it will be noted as a special characteristic of his policy in the pages of history.

A CHARGE.

I think this historic and perhaps not unwarranted charge of "bullying" by our people in the nineteenth century has vanished in the period of our own time. England is now half afraid of America, which has gathered up into its control most of the wealth of the world.

The Englishman abroad goes more softly all his days, since he has learned the meaning of a European cataclysm and some million English dead.

If future historic criticism concentrates on the Government of which I was a member for its share of the consummation of the disaster of 1914, I think it is far more likely to condemn our lack of defiant assertion of British interest and British ideals rather than any attempt to impose these on a Europe drifting towards ruin.

The traditional insolence which Mr. Burt finds in our "upper classes" is vanishing with the increasing poverty of the great landed proprietors and the evidence that the great public schools in the main can only turn out men to become sheep-farmers in New Zealand or superintendents of rubber estates in Malaya or shop assistants in the great retail stores.

The middle classes have abandoned "adenoidal teeth", and are crashing into governance of the nation and Empire.

The "sweet, sickish smell of gin" is far less noticeable in London or Manchester than in New York or Chicago.

"John Bull" has become almost too distrustful of himself.

"John Bull" has ceased to be a bully.

MODERN JOURNALISM

God bless ye, brothers! In the fight
Ye're waging now, ye cannot fail,
For better is your sense of right
Than king-craft's triple mail.
Than tyrant's law, or bigot's ban,
More mighty is your simplest word:
The free heart of an honest man
Than crosier or the sword.....
The great hearts of your olden time
Are beating with you, full and strong:
All holy memories and sublime
And glorious round ye throng.....
The truths ye urge are borne abroad
By every wind and every tide,
The voice of nature and of God
Speaks out upon your side.

—John Greenleaf Whittier, in "Songs of Labor."

G. B. S. AS CLERK

PLEASANT REMINISCENCES

A foreword by Mr. Bernard Shaw to a pamphlet, "Trade Unionism for Clerks." is reproduced in this month's issue of the "Clerk" After recalling that his clerking was over before he was 20, and that beginning at £18 a year he never rose above £72 or £84—he forgets which—Mr. Shaw writes:

Forty years after I had shaken the dust of that office from my feet I found myself one morning standing in the street outside it, having in the meantime pulled off the great man stunt and been recently held up to an admiring Europe as "the Moliere of the Twentieth Century". I was looking for a commissioner of oaths to witness some profanity or other and it suddenly struck me that there was one on the first floor of the building where I had slaved as a clerk.

It was a good excuse for going in and peeping through the glass door of my old prison as I passed. I was disgusted to find that they had built a partition which shut off the view of my part of the formerly spacious room, and as we would have said in my time, "made the place look like a pawnbrokers."

I went upstairs. The commissioner of oaths was out. His clerk was no common clerk, he was every inch a churchwarden, frock-coated, large, dignified prosperous, and, I could swear, a master Mason in the lodge next door. Still only a clerk, legally unable to make anyone swear, but his employer.

I am by profession a communicative person, and as it was a fine morning and we were not yet pressed for time we chatted for a moment. I mentioned that I had been a clerk myself in that building forty years before.

"I DON'T REMEMBER YOU."

Instantly the distinguished consideration he had been beguiled into treating me with by my air of being somebody in particular changed into undisguised contempt barbed by incredulity. He expressed the contempt in his tone and the incredulity in these staggering words: "I don't remember you."

He had been there when I was there. He had been there for forty years. All that time whilst I was making six or seven reputations touching nothing that I did not adorn being abused by all the papers as only the famous are abused, and surveying mankind, if not from China to Peru, at least from Stamboul to Jamaica, he had kept on coming at ten every morning and going home at five every evening, and was was good for another ten years of it.

And that is what would have happened to me but for the pure accident of my turning out to be the one man in every million or so who happen to have the knack of telling lies so attractively that people go to the theatre to see actors pretending they are true.

Granted that he was nothing like so worn out as I, and was obviously on better terms with himself. Granted that he was none of our English Newman Noggses, but as an Irish metropolitan solicitor's right-hand man. Granted that he had never entered a third class carriage in his life, that he despised shorthand as the craft of a common reporter, that he did not know at sight a typewriter from a cash register. Still I cannot believe that when he and I were youths together in the eighteen-seventies, he intended to be a clerk all his life any more than I did.

I fled from his majestic presence recalling many memories.....

Courtesy: I. L. News.

The young King of Rumania with his mother and grandmother. King Michael of Rumania succeeded to the Rumanian throne on the death of his grandfather, King Ferdinand, in July last.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XXX.

"As for your scheme, it is perfect, and the only way out. I can only echo your remark that 'Love will find a way.' It has done so in this instance, anyhow," he said, with a humorous gleam in the tired eyes. "I wish you both every happiness, and I congratulate you both, and, more than all, I congratulate the State of Rajistan.

"And now, Her Excellency will be waiting to give us some tea. She is very anxious to satisfy herself as to that one eye of the Sirkar Ajit."

As a result of the interview with His Excellency, a notice appeared in the Press the following day which once more revived the world's interest in Rajistan. In leaded type it announced:

"LOST PRINCESS REAPPEARS."

"Princess Flame of Rajistan, whose disappearance some five years ago created a profound sensation, has reappeared. It seems that the princess has been, the whole time, at a House of Retreat not thirty miles from Paris, and was entirely unaware of the search for her. She had written a letter to her guardian, Professor Lightfoot, explaining her intentions, and asking that no communication be made to her. That letter, for some unknown reason, was never delivered. We are informed that the princess, travelling incognito, has already reached her home in Rajmere."

A week later, the following appeared:

"MAHARAJAH OF RAJISTAN ABDICATES."

"Prince Digvizay Roya, the boy Maharajah of the rich and powerful state of Rajistan, has startled the world by giving up his throne, owing, it is stated, to family reasons in favour of his sister, the Princess Flame, who thus becomes the first Rani of Rajistan.

"Prince Digvizay, who has shown himself an exceptionally able ruler, it is believed, will spend his life in retirement."

Followed a portrait of the new Rani and her husband, the Sirkar Ajit Roya of Sachana.

The Rani wore native dress and a sari whose folds displayed a countenance of clear-cut, almost perfect beauty. Ajit, in the handsome trappings of his uniform of the Rajistan army, was equally impressive.

And as that inveterate cinema-goer the romantic Mrs. Binns, Sarah of that ilk, watched the "fade out," she remarked to her crony:

"No throne is going to keep that young man. He's born to be a movie star, and, depend on it, he've give' up his throne and his title to come out into the film would and fulfil his destiny. Now that poor Rudy's gone, there's no one to touch him. You mark my words, we ain't seen the last of that young man!"

And in the state of Rajistan, where possibly there had been sundry misgivings at the summary change in the rulership, it was presently remarked how closely the Rani's rule followed in spirit that of Prince Digvizay. If indeed, the ministers, secretaries, and the members of the Civil Service declared that they saw no difference between the two rulers.

Two figures reined in their horses abreast and gazed down on the vast dam of Gunga Saga as it lay, ebony black, in the weird moonlight which preceded the dawn.

As a feat of engineering it was nothing much. The sides of the hills, which rose steeply on either side, black, shady, cliff-like, had been scored diagonally into runnels, which carried the water downwards into other canals, eventually emptying themselves into the main dam, and Flame was never tired of watching the lapping waters, which meant life and happiness to many thousands of humans and animals in her state of Rajistan.

Often, as this morning, she and Ajit would steal away, before the palace had begun to awaken, mount their horses, and have a ten-mile gallop before their early breakfast.

Childishly Flame revelled in the bountiful water, whose overflow left its mark on farms lush with green corn, and placid cattle sunk knee-deep in contentment and pasture.

"Look!" said Ajit softly, pointing.

Together they gazed upwards at the pageant of the heavens, then an unforgettable sight in the dawn.

The moon, now near her setting, her rays throwing a greeny, translucent, unearthly light over the landscape, hung low in the West, over the Arabian Sea, and appeared actually to tremble as it dipped swiftly beyond the horizon.

On the other side of the vast, concave bowl which was the sky the sun sent forth one or two quivering, tentative fingers from behind the screening mountains, while very low, seeming almost to rest on the topmost peak of the hill, hung Venus, now a morning star. The three great planets were in the heavens at the same time, and to an epicure in contrasts, under the mantle of the twilight of the dawn, they brought an exquisite vision of subtle delight.

Flame drew a long breath, and quoted softly the first stanza of Sappho's Ode:

Daughter of Zeus, immortal sorceress
guileful,
Break not my heart with sorrow or cruel
sorrow.

Ajit pointed silently to the dam, whose dark waters were touched and gilded by the first rays of the rising sun.

"It reminds me," he said, "of those words which belong as much to the East as to the West: 'And the Spirit of God, moved upon the face of the waters.' See, Flame, it is like our life together which began in gloom and misunderstanding, but goes on daily getting brighter and brighter, as the sun of our love drives away the shadows of doubt. We shall have our problems and our troubles, like everyone else, but they cannot touch us so long as our love brightens and weetens everything."

So, in the dawn, the beginning of a new day, hand in hand, gallantly they march forward together.

And thus we leave them.

(Concluded).

EVOLUTION OF CHINESE SELF GOVERNMENT

AMERICAN PROFESSOR'S ADVICE

If China is to emerge politically out of chaos in which it finds itself, the Chinese people must do so by employing instruments that are native to them and not by following Western models. This opinion was expressed recently by Prof. Marold Scott Quigley of the University of Minnesota in an address before the Institute of Politics at Williamstown Mars., U. S. A.

Prof. Quigley, who for two years carried on research work in Far East politics at Tsin Hua College, Peking, pointed out that the consistent effort until recently to follow Western models was misdirected, since Chinese conditions do not parallel those of Western countries. China, he said, possesses local institutions of great antiquity and vitality upon which she should build a provincial and national constitutional system.

CANTON HAS BEST REFORM.

The most effective reforms thus far accomplished in China, said Prof. Quigley, was the creation of the Quarter Government at Canton, by means of which that ancient city was converted into a relatively modern city.

American and other Western peoples, according to Prof. Quigley, should not encourage the Chinese to imitate the Western reforms of Government, but to have them study the adaptation of what ideas and forms they have to the larger areas which, under the Empire, were ruled by royal officers.

Printer and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.